The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5784. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

An Important Day for the City of New-York.

Passage of the Charter and the City Election Bill.

Efforts of the Opposition Entirely Defeated.

The Measures Approved by Gov. Hoffman.

Text of the Election Law as it Now Stands.

Scene in the Senate Yesterday—Mr. Genet's Amendments to the Charter Steadily Voted Down—Applause on the Passage of the New Measures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5, 1870.

In accordance with the action of the Senate last evening the Election bill and the new charter were taken up as the special order in the Senate this morning immediately after the reading of the journal. The limited space outside the railing of the Chamber was filled with spectators, among whom were half a dozen ladies. The members of the Lower House manifested very little interest in what was going on above, and very few of them made their appearance during the session. After prayer by Rev. Mr. WATERS, President BEACH announced the special order of the day, and called Mr. LEWIS, of Erie, to the chair. On taking the chair Mr. LEWIS said the Senate was now in Committee of the Whole on the special order, the "act in relation to elections in the City and County of New-York," this bill having precedence over the charter in the general orders. The Clerk was directed to read the bill through by sections, it being agreed that no amendments should be discussed till after the whole bill had been read. After the reading was finished, several amendments of minor importance were offered and adopted. Senator KENNEDY offered an important amendment to the ninth section, which was understood to have been agreed upon at the Republican caucus last evening. The amendment requires the registers to place opposite the name of any person whose name is registered, (in case he be requested so to do by any person who doubts his right to vote,) the words "to be challenged;" and, when such person appears to vote, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to challenge him, whether requested to do so or not. The amendment was adopted after considerable discussion, in which Senator MURPHY took occasion to express his opposition to all Registry laws, which he said had proved useless in securing honest voting, and only tended to obstruct the free exercise of the elective franchise. GENET and CREAMER also opposed the amendment. Mr. TWEED advocated it, and said he was ready to go to the extreme limit in framing a law that would secure fair elections. The complaints had been long and loud against the gross frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box in New-York City, and the public demanded that they should be stopped. He was determined, so far as his influence and vote would go, to bring about a state of things where every man's vote should count one, and no man's vote should count more than one, and he was willing to accept any amendment that would secure that end. Two or three other amendments were then proposed and adopted. Mr. CREAMER offered an amendment giving the appointment of inspectors and canvassers at the election in May to the Mayor instead of to the Police Commissioners, where it now lies. He said that if the advocates of this bill and of the one that was to follow it (the charter) could trust the Mayor to appoint all the heads of departments and bureaus, including the Police Commissioners, they certainly could afford to give him the appointment of inspectors and canvassers. CREAMER's amendment was lost—yeas 12, nays 14. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, *nem. con.*

THE CHARTER.

The Chairman then announced the next special order to be Assembly bill No. 665—an "act to reorganize the local Government of New-York." Mr. KENNEDY informed the Chair that he was unable to find the bill on his files. Mr. GENET said: "The gentleman has had it in his pocket for the last week." [Laughter.] The Clerk was directed to read the bill through by sections. After reading section 37, Mr. GENET said that it was getting near the hour of adjournment, and he moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. The motion was lost by a large majority and the Clerk continued the reading. At the conclusion, Mr. GENET asked if the Senator from the Third (Mr. TWEED) would consent to allow the Committee to report progress on the bill and ask leave to sit again. Mr. TWEED replied that he had no objection to the gentleman moving to report progress. Mr. GENET wished to know whether, if he made such a motion, it was the intention of Mr. TWEED to move to disagree from the report of the Committee, and order the bill to a third reading. Mr. TWEED replied that it was his intention to use all the power the Almighty had given him to press the bill through to a third reading.

THE FATE OF AMENDMENTS.

Mr. GENET then said he proposed to offer some amendments, which he asked to be read. The first amendment proposed to allow the present Board of Aldermen to hold over till the Spring of 1871, and then to be elected for two years. Mr. CREAMER advocated the amendment, and said he did not propose to vote for a bill that would legislate out of office the present Board of Aldermen, many of whom were his friends. The amendment was lost, only four Senators voting for it. The next amendment proposed to elect the Mayor, under the new charter in May next, at the same time of the Judiciary election. Mr. GENET said that the present Mayor was no better in character or antecedents than the humblest member of the Common Council, and if they were to be legislated out of office this Spring why not he? He repeated that the present Mayor was not a whit better than the worst member of the Common Council, and if his history were to be written the facts would show it. And yet he was to remain in office, and have the appointment of the heads of every branch of the City Government, while his successor would have no power at all, as all these appointees were to hold office for five years or more. The power thus given to the present Mayor would enable him to wipe out every vestige of life in the City Government, and would lead to corruption such as had never before been witnessed in that City. The amendment was lost by a large majority. The next amendment proposed that no member of the present Legislature should be appointed to office under the new charter. This was lost by a large majority without debate. Several other amendments proposed by Mr. GENET were also lost by an average vote of 27 to 5. Among these amendments was one to leave the Central Park Commission intact, another to make the new Police Commissioners' salaries $5,000 per annum, &c., &c. GENET's amendments having all been rejected Mr. THAYER sent to the Clerk's desk an amendment abolishing the Board of Supervisors; also, one providing for a minority representation of five in the Board of Aldermen; also, one providing for the election of Mayor in May next, together with several other amendments of minor importance, many of them the same as those offered by GENET. Mr. GENET also offered a new amendment striking out the section creating a Department of Public Docks, and imposing the duties thereof on the Department of Public Works. He claimed that this was a useless department, and would only add to the number of officers and salaries, and thereby increase the heavy burden of taxation under which the tax-payers of New-York were now suffering. He also offered another amendment to reduce the number of Fire Commissioners from five to three, and still another to prohibit any department from employing any other counsel at the public expense than the Corporation Counsel, and yet another striking out the clause allowing the Controller to adjust and settle claims against the City. He said he believed that the present Controller, or any other man who might be elected to succeed him, would use this power to his own advantage.

THE CENTRAL PARK CLAUSE.

Mr. THAYER presented a petition from a large number of tax-payers against the abolition of the Central Park Commission, and asked that a separate vote be taken on his amendment excepting the Park Commission from the operations of the charter. The vote was taken, and only three Senators—MORTON, GENET and THAYER—voted for it.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. THAYER then asked that a vote be taken on his amendment inserting in the charter a clause abolishing the law inserted in last year's tax-levy appropriating money to sectarian schools. Mr. PARKER said that he presumed the gentleman (THAYER) did not offer this amendment in good faith, but only to delay or intimidate Senators. When the proper time came he should be prepared to vote on this sectarian school question but this was not the time nor the place to raise the question. Senator MURPHY also took the ground that the charter was not the place to insert a clause abolishing that law. Mr. GENET, taking his cue from THAYER, tried to whip in votes against the charter by advocating the proposed amendment, but in reply to a question from Mr. WOODIN he admitted that he was opposed to the abolition of the law appropriating money to sectarian schools. Mr. WOODIN said this question was not now before the Senate, but, when it was, the Senator from the Eighth (GENET) would find him and other Senators ready to make their record on the question, and such a record as the people would approve. Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. WOOD took similar ground, and said that the time to abolish the sectarian school law would be when the tax levy, in which the law was inserted, came up for consideration. The vote was then taken on THAYER's amendment and lost by a large majority.

THE ELECTION BILL AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. TWEED, the Committee then rose, the President resumed the chair, and the Election bill was first ordered to a third reading, after several more amendments had been offered by GENET, and voted down. Mr. CHAPMAN then moved that the bill now have its third reading, which was carried by 30 to 1. The bill was then read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote.

PASSAGE OF THE CHARTER BILL.

After a recess of half an hour the Senate reassembled and took up the charter. GENET renewed the more important amendments offered by him in Committee of the Whole, and used the same arguments in their support, but they were all voted down by large majorities. THAYER resumed his amendments, which were also voted down. The charter was then read a third time, and passed by a vote of 30 to 2, GENET and THAYER being the only Senators voting in the negative. The announcement of the vote was followed by a general clapping of hands in the lobbies, and the Senate immediately adjourned to 7½ P. M.

THE ELECTION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

In the meantime the Election bill had been sent down to the House, where it was put through post haste, under a call for the previous question, and received 111 votes, not a single member voting against it. Both bills are now ready for the signature of the Governor, which will probably be affixed this evening. S.

The Charter and Election Bills Signed by the Governor—The Canal Tolls.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The Governor this evening signed the new charter and the Election bill, both of which are now laws. There is general satisfaction on all sides at the work done today, and not a man of the scores of New-York politicians now here will admit that he ever sympathized with the faction known as the O'Brien Democracy. Even GENET, who may be considered the last of the Mohicans, appears to be satisfied with the result, and exhibits no disposition to prolong the fight beyond an anxiety to bet $10,000 with some one that HOFFMAN will not be next Governor. He has been offering the bet all the evening, and has not yet found a taker.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate had a session this evening and adopted HARDENBERGH's joint resolution to empower the Canal Board to reduce canal tolls at their discretion. The Excise bill was also discussed at great length on the question of concurring in the Assembly amendments, but the final vote was postponed till to-morrow.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Act Relating to New-York as Passed by the Legislature and Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 5.—The following is the New-York Election law as passed by the Legislature:

SECTION 1. Hereafter, all officers to to be elected by the people in the City and County of New-York shall be chosen at the general election in November, except in cases where other elections may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. At elections hereafter to be held in the City and County of New-York, the boxes to be used in receiving the ballots thereat shall be marked and numbered successively, as follows: No. 1, "President;" No. 2, "General;" No. 3, "Congress;" No. 4, "Senator;" No. 5, "Assembly;" No. 6, "City;" No. 7, "School;" No. 8, "Justices;" and No. 9, "Inspectors of Election;" and at every election hereafter to be held in said City and county, such number of boxes, marked as aforesaid, shall be furnished as may be required by law, to receive the ballots to be used at such election.

SEC. 3. The ballot for electors of President and Vice-President shall be the same as now prescribed by law, and, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside the words "President, No. 1," and be deposited in box No. 1. All other officers in whose election all the voters of said City and County alike participate, except those herein designated to be voted for on separate ballots, shall be voted for upon one ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside thereof, the words "General, No. 2," and be deposited in box No. 2. The name of the person designated for Representative in Congress shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words "Congress, No 3," and be deposited in box No. 3. The name of the person designated for Senator shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside the words "Senator, No. 4," and be deposited in box No. 4. The name of the person designated for member of Assembly shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words, "Assembly, No. 5," and be deposited in box No. 5. The name of the person designated for Assistant Alderman shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words, "City, No. 6," and be deposited in box No. 6. The name of the person designated for Trustee of Common Schools shall be on a separate ballot, which, upon the face thereof shall contain a designation of the office and the ward for which the officer is to be elected, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside, the words "School, No. 7," and be deposited in box No. 7. The names of the persons designated for Police Justice and Justice of the District Court shall be upon one ballot, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the district for which the officers are to be elected, and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "Justices, No. 8," and be deposited in box No. 8. The names of the persons designated for Inspectors of Election in the several election districts in each ward shall be upon one ballot, as provided by section 6 of this act, which ballot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the ward and election district for which the officers are to be elected, and the name or names of the person or persons to be voted for for such office, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be indorsed, or show on the outside the words "Inspectors of Election, No. 9," and be deposited in box No. 9.

SEC. 4. All ballots shall hereafter be canvassed in the following order:

1. President. 2. General. 3. Congress. 4. Senator. 5. Assembly. 6. City. 7. School. 8. Justices. 9. Inspectors of Election.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held in the City and County of New-York the polls shall be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning, and close at 5 o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 6. At the election for Judges to be held on the third Tuesday in May, in the year 1870, and thereafter at the general election to be held in November in each year, including the general election to be held in the year 1870, there shall be elected in the City and County of New-York two inspectors of election for each election district. Such inspectors of election shall be voted for on a general ticket in each ward, and shall be voters and residents of the ward for any election district of which they may be designated on the ticket. The ballot, upon the face thereof, shall be in the following form:

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION FOR THE FIRST WARD.
Election Districts.—
1st—John Doe and Richard Roe.
2d—Richard Roe and John Doe.

—and so on for as many election districts as there may be in the ward. The votes for such inspectors of election shall be returned to the county canvassers by the inspectors of election, and counted and declared by said county canvassers, in the same manner as is provided for the return of votes for other officers and declaration thereon. The inspectors of election chosen at the special election in the year 1870 shall hold office until the 31st day of December of that year, and those elected at the general election in the year 1870, and thereafter, shall hold office for one year, commencing on the first day of January succeeding their election. No ballot for inspectors of election shall be counted which contains more than two names for any one election district.

SEC. 7. In addition to the inspectors of election herein provided to be elected, the Mayor of the City of New-York shall annually appoint, as an inspector of election in each election district, the person who received the highest number of votes for inspector of election for his district, next to the votes received by the two inspectors of election who may be declared by the Board of County Canvassers to have been elected; provided, however, that the person thus appointed shall be from the party in general political opposition on State issues to the party electing the two successful candidates for inspectors of election. Such appointment shall be made within ten days after the Board of County Canvassers shall make their statement and declaration of the result of the election for inspectors of election. And in case two persons from the party in general opposition on State issues shall have received the next highest number of votes, then the said Mayor shall appoint one of the said two as such additional inspector of election, in his discretion. The inspectors of election thus appointed shall hold their offices for the same term as those elected, and shall be residents and voters of the ward for any election district in which they may be appointed. The said Mayor shall duly issue his certificate of appointment to each person so appointed by him as such inspector of election within ten days after such appointment, and shall also cause a list of such appointed inspectors of election, signed by him officially, to be published in the papers employed by the Corporation in said City for ten days immediately succeeding such selection and appointment. The inspector of election for each election district of said City and County, who shall be thus appointed, together with the two elected, shall form the Board of Inspectors of election in each district. For any action required of any Board of Inspectors of election of any election district the presence and concurrence of a majority shall be necessary and shall be sufficient.

SEC. 8. In case of any vacancy, by death or otherwise, in the office of inspector of election, such vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor of the City of New-York. And the certificate of the appointment to such vacancy, signed by said Mayor, shall be filed with the Bureau of Elections hereinafter provided for. In all cases where vacancies may be filled, the political division of the Board, as provided for by section 7 of this act, shall be preserved. All inspectors of election, whether elected or appointed, except such as may be appointed to fill vacancies on the day of election, shall appear before the chief of the bureau of elections, within twenty days after they shall be declared elected, or shall be duly appointed, as hereinbefore provided, and shall take and subscribe to the oath of office, as prescribed by the Constitution. Any inspector of election failing to appear and take and subscribe to such oath within the time designated shall be considered thereby to have declined the office, and his place shall be filled as a vacancy. The Chief of the Bureau of Elections is hereby authorized and required, before administering such official oath, to ascertain and determine that the person or persons so aforesaid elected or appointed to the office of inspector of election, understands the English language by the reading and writing thereof; and in case it shall appear that such person cannot so read or write the English language, the said Chief of the Bureau of Election shall refuse to administer to such person such official oath, and the office to which such person has been so elected or appointed shall thereupon become vacant. In case of any vacancy arising from this cause, the chief of the bureau of elections shall forthwith notify the officer designated to fill vacancies of the fact, and he shall immediately fill such vacancy. In case of vacancies filled on the day of election, the oath of office shall be administered by the officer filling such vacancy, and the certificate of appointment and oath of office shall be returned by the inspectors of election, with the return hereinafter provided to be made, to the bureau of elections.

SEC. 9. In the City of New-York, the inspectors of registry, as provided by chapter 740 of the laws of 1865 and the several acts amendatory thereof, shall hold their last meeting on Monday and Tuesday preceding the week in which the ensuing election is to be held, and shall sit from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 9 o'clock in the evening on each of said days, and shall enroll such applicants for registration as shall then be qualified voters. In making such register, the said inspectors shall enter the name of the person registered in alphabetical order, and against said name shall enter the street in which he resides, the number of the house occupied by him, and, if the person so registered shall reside in a block or tenement-house, the name of the same if designated by name, and the number of the room or rooms occupied by the person so registered, if the same are numbered. On the Thursday preceding the ensuing election, the said registers shall meet at their last place of meeting, and sit during the hours aforesaid. At such meeting it shall be the right of any elector of the district to examine said registry, and to require that the registry shall, and it shall be their duty to, place the words "to be challenged" opposite the name of any person on the list whom he shall declare not to be, in his opinion, a qualified voter. And upon the person opposite whose name these words are placed offering his vote, the general oath as to qualifications shall be administered, and if he shall refuse to take the oath aforesaid, he shall not be permitted to vote.

SEC. 10. At every election for ward, district, city, county, State, or judicial officers, each political party shall have the right of a challenger at each place of voting, who shall be assigned such position as will enable him to see each elector as he offers his vote, and who shall be protected in the discharge of his duty by the Police.

SEC. 11. An inspector of election, or register, who shall violate any of the provisions of section 9 shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not less than one nor more than five years, and shall be forever thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor or emolument in this State. And any person convicted of improperly interfering with any challenge, or any person designated as above provided to scrutinize the canvass, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year.

SEC. 12. The compensation of inspectors of election and poll clerks shall be $10 to each for each day's service at the election, which compensation shall be paid by the Controller on the voucher for the service; but no payment shall be made to any inspector of election or poll clerk who shall not have taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law. And the acting of any inspector of election or poll clerk, without having taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation required by law, shall be deemed to be and be punished as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the several Boards of Inspectors of Election to fully complete the estimate of the votes in each box, in the order described by this act, and to make proclamation of the result, and to complete the returns and certificates of the votes of the said box, in the manner prescribed by this act, before proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes to be next thereafter canvassed. At the completion of the canvass of each box, the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election shall make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes in such box, and of the whole number given for each person, with the name of the office to which such person was named on the ballots. If any inspector of election shall decline to sign any return, he shall state his reasons therefor in writing, and a copy of such statement, signed by him, shall be inclosed and filed with each return. The due public announcement by the inspectors of election of a district of any result shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact thereof.

SEC. 14. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York is directed to establish a bureau of elections, in connection with the office of their clerk, and to fix the salaries of the chief and clerical force of said bureau, which salaries shall be paid as other county salaries are paid. The chief of said bureau shall be appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York, and shall hold his office for five years. He shall appoint the clerical force necessary for the business of the bureau, of such number as may be determined by the Board of Supervisors. He shall prepare all the necessary forms, blanks and instructions for the use of the Boards of Inspectors of Election, and also of the Board of County Canvassers; have charge of the fitting up of polling-places, provide for furnishing said Boards with all supplies for all elections, and have the custody of the ballot-boxes belonging to said City and County, and see that the same are delivered at the places selected for holding the polls on the morning of election. On the organization of the bureau of elections, as provided for in this section, all the records filed in the bureau of elections heretofore established shall be transferred to the custody of the newly-organized bureau and filed therein; and on such organization, the bureau of elections heretofore established by authority of section 5 of the act, chapter 812 of the laws of 1866, entitled "An act amendatory of and supplementary to chapter 740 of the laws of 1865, entitled 'An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled the right of suffrage, passed May 13, 1865,'" shall be abolished, and section 5 of the act, chapter 812 of the laws of 1866 shall be repealed.

SEC. 15. There shall be furnished to said bureau of elections, by the Boards of Inspectors of Election, one copy of the returns of elections, which shall be filed therein, and which may be used to canvass from by the Board of County Canvassers, in case either of the other returns is lost. It shall also be the duty of the chief of said bureau to make provision for the keeping of a tally-check of the votes recorded at any county canvass.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of the City of New-York on or before the 1st day of September, in the year 1870, and in each year thereafter, to redistrict the City so that each election district shall, as near may be, contain not more than four hundred electors, taking the vote of the preceding election as a basis. If the Common Council shall, in any year, neglect so to redistrict the City, the Mayor shall, on or before the 10th day of September, by proclamation, establish the boundaries of the election districts as above prescribed.

SEC. 17. The Common Council shall not change the boundaries of any election district after the first day of September, in any year, and shall designate the places in the several election districts where the polls of election are to be held, after the 10th day of September, and before the first Monday in October in each year; but no poll shall be held at any place where liquor is sold.

SEC. 18. The rent and cost of fitting up, warming, lighting, cleaning and safe keeping of polling-places; of furnishing, repairing and carting ballot-boxes, and of all supplies for all elections shall be a county charge, and shall be paid by the Comptroller upon proper vouchers in the same manner as the compensation of inspectors of election and poll clerks is paid. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York shall yearly levy upon the estates, real and personal, of the said City and County, the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of the elections which may be held in said City and County during the year.

SEC. 19. All inspectors of election and poll clerks for any election, until the inspectors and poll clerks herein provided for shall be elected or appointed, shall be appointed as now provided by law.

SEC. 20. This act shall be deemed a portion of the Electoral law of the State, and any violation thereof shall be punished in the same manner as provided in the general statutes regulating elections.

SEC. 21. Chapter 513 of the laws of 1855, entitled, "An act to regulate the number of ballots and ballot-boxes to be used in the City and County of New-York, and the mode of canvassing votes throughout the State," is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to the City and County of New-York. Section 2 of the act, chapter 79 of the laws of 1856, entitled "An act prescribing the order in which the votes received at general elections, except in the City of New-York, shall be canvassed, the manner of electing school officers in said City, and directing a republication of the Election laws," is also hereby repealed. And all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed so far the same affect the City and County of New-York. And all appointments in the City and County of New-York under such acts or parts of acts, or under the provision of chapter 812 of the laws of 1865, entitled "An act amendatory of and supplementary to chapter 740 of the laws of 1865, entitled 'An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage,'" passed May 13, 1865, are hereby annulled.

SEC. 22. Any person who shall knowingly register or cause himself to be registered as a voter in any election district in which he is not at the time a qualified voter, and in which he is not legally entitled to vote, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony.

SEC. 23. Any person who shall knowingly vote or offer to vote at any general or charter election, in any election district in which he is not at the time legally entitled to vote, or who shall vote more than once at any such election, or who shall personate any other person, or pretended or fictitious person, and vote or offer to vote in the name of such person, or in any assumed or fictitious name, shall be adjudged guilty of felony.

SEC. 24. If any person shall, upon any pretense or inducement whatever, cause or procure, or be in any manner instrumental in causing or procuring any person to be fraudulently registered as a voter, in any election district in which such person is not at the time a legally qualified voter, or who shall cause or procure, or be in any manner instrumental in procuring, any person to vote, or to offer to vote, in any election district in which such person is not at the time a legally qualified voter therein, or who shall advise or in any manner incite any person to vote or offer to vote at any such election, in an assumed or fictitious name, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony.

SEC. 25. Any person duly convicted of either of the foregoing offenses shall upon conviction, be imprisoned in the State Prison for a term of not less than one or more than three years.

SEC. 26. Any person who shall be guilty of willful and corrupt false swearing, either in registering his own name as a voter in any election district, or in procuring or causing the name of any other person to be registered, shall be adjudged guilty of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 27. Every person who shall willfully and corruptly procure any person to swear or affirm falsely, as aforesaid, shall be adjudged guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer the punishment directed by law in cases of willful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 28. If any officer on whom any duty is enjoined in this act, shall be guilty of any willful neglect of such duty, or of any corrupt conduct or practice in the execution of the same, and be thereof convicted, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

SEC. 29. In case any inspector of election shall knowingly permit any person to register his name as a voter in any election district, when he is not at the time a legally qualified voter, or who shall knowingly permit any person to be registered as an elector in an assumed name, or who shall cause or permit any names to be fraudulently placed upon any registry in any election district whereof he shall at the time be an inspector, or who shall knowingly and willfully permit or suffer any person to vote at any election, who is not entitled to vote thereat, the said Inspector so offending shall on conviction thereof be adjudged guilty of a felony. Any person duly convicted of either of the offenses, in the two preceding sections mentioned, shall be sentenced to the State Prison for a term not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 30. Any inspector of election, or other officers, whose duty it shall be to canvass or aid in the canvass of the votes cast at any election, who shall fraudulently miscount the same, or who shall make any false or fraudulent return of the votes cast, or who shall fraudulently omit to make true and accurate returns of the votes actually cast at any election; and every person who shall in any manner incite or induce any inspector of election or other officer, as aforesaid, to fraudulently miscount the votes cast, or to make any false or fraudulent return of such votes, or to omit to make a true and accurate return of the votes actually cast at any election; and every person who shall fraudulently alter or change in any manner any returns of votes made by any inspectors of election or other officer, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be sentenced to the State Prison for a term not less than two or more than five years.

SEC. 31. It is hereby made the especial duty of the District Attorney of the County of New-York, to immediately prosecute all complaints which may be made of a violation of any of the provisions of this act to final judgment, and all indictments found for offences committed under this act shall be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the Court before whom any conviction for a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be had, shall not in any case suspend sentence or judgment.

SEC. 32. All provisions of the election laws of the State, including the provisions providing penalties for a violation of any of such provisions not inconsistent with this act, are hereby made applicable to all elections in the City of New-York.

SEC. 33. This act shall take effect immediately.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Growth and Improvement of the City—Building Statement for March, 1870—Progress Since the 1st of January.

The following is a complete list of the plans for new buildings to be erected in this City, and for alterations in old ones, during the month of March of the current year, submitted to the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, under the charge of Superintendent JAMES M. MACGREGOR:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Whole number of plans submitted, 109, of which were approved, 76; not approved 7; amended and approved, 14; still pending decision, 12. The total number of buildings embraced in the above plans was 201. They are classified as follows: First-class dwellings, 84; second-class dwellings, 30; third-class dwellings, 52; first-class stores, 4; factories, 15; stables, 13; public buildings, 3.

ALTERATIONS.

The number of plans submitted for alterations in old buildings was 143; of these there were approved 95; not approved, 18; amended and approved, 5; still pending decision, 25. These plans embraced 162 buildings of the following classes: First-class dwellings, 8; second-class dwellings, 95; third-class dwellings, 23; first-class stores, 6; second-class stores, 12; factories, 10; stables, 4; public buildings, 4.

THE MONTHLY STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the total number of new buildings and alterations begun, completed and in progress during the month of March, 1870: New buildings begun, 184; new buildings finished, 126; new buildings in progress, 807; alterations begun, 127; alterations finished, 71; alterations in progress, 242.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

During the month of March twenty-seven buildings were reported unsafe. Of this number five have been taken down, six repaired and made safe, and the remainder are undergoing such repairs as to render them secure.

FIRE ESCAPES AND TRAP-DOORS.

The total number of buildings reported during the month of March as requiring fire-escapes was 440, and during this same period 1,278 buildings were provided with fire-escapes. On the 1st of February orders were issued from the Department for Inspectors to examine and report such buildings as had trap-doors which required guards thereto. Of such cases reported the number during February was 413, and in March, 499; total number, 912.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

The following is a summary of the City's progress as reported by the Department since Jan. 1, and for the quarter ending March 31, 1870: New buildings begun, 363; new buildings finished, 289; alterations begun, 243; alterations finished, 150; unsafe buildings reported, 68; unsafe buildings repaired, 24; unsafe buildings taken down, 12.

A SURVEY.

The tenement-house No. 53 Mott-street having been reported unsafe, a survey has been ordered, and it will be held today at 3 o'clock. The building is represented to be in a most dangerous condition and requiring immediate attention.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 5.—The Hazard Block, on Main-street, in this town, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The loss is $25,000; insured for $13,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—At a mass-meeting of citizens, resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction with the New-York Junta in agreeing to co-operate with Gen. QUESADA, and requesting that all the resources of the Junta be used for this purpose.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—A fire at Berlin, Wis., today, destroyed the block owned by Messrs. YATES & FOOT, and occupied by Messrs. YATES & FOOT, hardware; L. M. DUDSON, druggist; H. D. MINER, confectionery. Total loss, $25,000; insured for about one-half that amount.

EVANS, Col., April 5.—"Union Colony Number One," N. C. MEEKER, President, and HORACE GREELEY, Treasurer, has this day located in Colorado Territory, on the delta formed by the Cache la Poudre and Platte Rivers, and on the Denver Pacific Railroad, midway between Denver, Col., and Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. It is expected that the members will begin to arrive about the 25th inst.

CHICAGO, April 5.—There is evidence this evening that there will be a general breaking up of the warehouse monopoly which has controlled the railroads for some time past, and that railroads will hereafter deliver grain to whom consigned. It is understood the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has today declared its freedom from the monopoly.

BOSTON, April 5.—EDWARD H. SAVAGE has been appointed and confirmed Chief of the Boston Police.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Conscription Law in Spain—Riots and Bloodshed—More Peaceful Aspect of the Labor Strike in France—General News.

MADRID, April 5.—The enforcement of the conscription law commenced yesterday throughout Spain. The proceedings were generally quiet, but disturbances are reported in some places. In Barcelona there was much agitation. The people at the barriers threw up barricades and the troops charged and took them. In the town of Sans, near Barcelona, the rioters made some resistance, and ten men were killed. It is reported today that order has been restored in Barcelona and vicinity....Señor DE ECHEGARAY, Minister of Agriculture, remains in the Cabinet, and the Ministerial crisis is ended.

PARIS, April 5.—Telegrams from La Creuzot, of today's date, give a much more favorable account of the troubles there. No collisions between the operators and the troops have occurred. The mines are deserted, and the iron-works partially so. M. SCHNEIDER, one of the largest of the proprietors, has petitioned the Government to withdraw the troops, as their presence tends to keep alive the discontent among the workmen....The *Constitutionnel* states that the *Plebiscitum* will bear on two points not contained in the constitutional acts of 1852, viz.: Ministerial responsibility and the division of legislative power between the Chambers. It adds that it is evident that the *Plebiscitum* must precede the discussion of the new Constitution, and that a proclamation is expected from the Emperor which will explain the real character of the national vote....The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce have resolved to impose a duty of half a franc per ton on vessels with cargoes entering or leaving the harbor and a quarter of a franc per ton on those in ballast.... MIRAWIER, formerly the Russian Governor of Poland, has arrived here.

BERLIN, April 5.—The *North German Gazette* says that in view of the demands and threats of Denmark with respect to North Schleswig, the restoration of friendship with Prussia is impossible.

The British Parliament—Important Amendment on the Irish Land Bill—Proceedings in the French Corps Legislatif—Exciting Debate.

LONDON, April 5.—The House of Commons, in Committee, continued the consideration of the Irish Land bill. Mr. GLADSTONE offered an amendment giving the tenant compensation for loss of holding, the amount of damages to be assessed by a court. Mr. JOHN WALTER, (Liberal,) member for Berks, objected to the amendment as an advance on the Premier's original demands. Lord JNO. MANNERS opposed and Mr. OSBORNE supported the amendment. Mr. BALL, member for Dublin University, deplored the changes made by the Ministry in the bill, and charged the Government with timidity and vacillation. A general discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. FORTESCUE spoke in favor of the proposed amendment. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY opposed it on the ground that the landlord was made answerable for the tenant's maintenance. The question was taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 293 to 182....The House came out of Committee, and Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, member for Leicester, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the payment of member of Parliament. He demonstrated the antiquity of the practice, and refuted the arguments usually made agains it. Mr. GLADSTONE regretted the inability of poor men to serve in the House of Commons. He ardently wished to see representatives of the working classes present. Hence he had approved Mr. FAWCETT's bill to reduce the expenses of Parliamentary elections. Mr. GLADSTONE said it was generally thought that the constituencies, as the better judges, should do the paying when necessary, as in former times. Gratuitous services were the rule in England. The Lords, municipal and parochial authorities, Royal Commissioners and other public servants labored gratuitously. He hoped the motion for leave to introduce the bill would be withdrawn. Mr. TAYLOR declined to withdraw his motion, and leave to bring in the bill was refused by a majority of 187. The House adjourned.

PARIS, April 5.—In the Corps Legislatif today M. JEROME DAVID opened the discussion adjourned from yesterday on the interpellation of M. GREVY on the constituent power. He praised the Emperor's administration of the Government during the past eighteen years. [Exclamations of dissent from the members of the Left. The orator continued, declaring that when the nation had spoken all mean plots would be defeated. He was proud of the fact that he had always supported the personal Government. Here he was interrupted with cries of "Shame!" and "Crime!" from M. PELLETON, and others. M. PELLETAN, on being called to account for these expressions, repeated and justified them by saying that to praise the *coup d'état*, by which men now Ministers of France were imprisoned, was a shame and a crime. [Applause from the Left.] M. DAVID resumed his speech. He declared that the *plebiscitum* would be sustained by all who desired to insure to France empire and liberty. M. GAMBETTA opposed the *plebiscitum* because it left too much power in the hands of the sovereign. Universal suffrage was incompatible with monarchy. The Chambers alone had the right to interrogate the nation. M. OLLIVIER refuted the arguments of M. GAMBETTA; warned the members against the *spectre rouge*; and conjured the Chambers to side with the Government, which could effect progress without revolution. He declared that the Government would only accept as the order of the day a vote of confidence. Members of the Right Center and MM. JULES FAVRE and THIERS asked for a postponement of the debate until to-morrow. The Chamber refused a postponement by a vote of 173 to 81. The order of the day declaring confidence in the Ministry was then adopted by a vote of 227 to 43. The Chamber then adjourned amid intense agitation.....It is asserted that Deputy MONTPAYROUX has quarreled with and challenged the Marquis DE TALHOUET, the Minister of Public Works.....A rumor also prevails that M. BUFFET, Minister of Finance, will resign.....The Count DE STACKELBERG, the Russian Ambassador to France, is seriously ill.

The News-vender Dinner in London—Speech of Charles Dickens—Decline in French Cable Shares and Breadstuffs—The Peace Bill in Ireland.

LONDON, April 5.—The news-venders held their annual dinner this evening. CHARLES DICKENS presided, and on taking the chair, in response to the vehement cheering with which he was received, said such enthusiasm was unaccountable on any other theory than that all present believed that he had once ridden in the Lord Mayor's coach—a vehicle, however, which he in common with his friends, had only admired from the pavement. His position to-night was less that of a guest than entertainer. Like *Falstaff*, with a difference large as the fat knight, he was to be less speaker himself than cause of speech in others, or he was like the tobacconist's Highlander, gorged with snuff, pointing the wayfarer to reserves indoors. There was no better proof of the universality of the newsman's vocation than that no toast would be offered to-night, none might, could, would, or should be offered anywhere, which would not have connection with some one of the topics of human interest reported by him daily. How, asked Mr. DICKENS, but for the newsman, could we have had our table chat here to-night? Let us remember him therefore, to-night, not merely sentimentally, but substantially. Other speeches and toasts followed, and the company broke up at a late hour....The French Cable shares, according to the London *Times* money article, have declined in price recently because of a threatened new competition.... The importations of wheat, oats and other grains from the Baltic Provinces of Russia have been so heavy lately as to depress the breadstuffs market here and at Liverpool.

DUBLIN, April 5.—The Waterford *Mail* announces the passage of the Irish Force bill and appears in mourning for the death of liberty of the Press.

MEXICO.

Excitement at the Capital—A Prominent Citizen the Leader of Bandits—Money Advanced to Santa Anna in this City Repudiated.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1, via HAVANA April 5.—Two markets have been recently burnt and several churches robbed. The stolen articles have been found in the possession of one of the wealthiest families of this city, which fact leads to the suspicion that the oldest son was a leader of a band of bandits. Great excitement prevails in consequence of these discoveries....The minor revolutionary outbreaks are decreasing. Gen. GARCIA DE CADENA recently entered the town of Zacatecas and robbed it of $35,000. He is now moving toward the Juchipilo Mountains. It is rumored that an understanding existed between DE CADENA and the Federal General, by which the former was allowed to rob the city....The revolution in the State of Jalisco is powerless. The insurgents at Cuernavaca are reported to have been defeated....The Supreme Court of Mexico has decided adversely on the claim of Messrs. NORTON & WHITCOMB, who furnished money to Gen. SANTA ANNA in 1866, while he was in New-York, and received as security property of SANTA ANNA in Mexico. All of the Mexico property of SANTA ANNA was confiscated by the Government in 1863, and was consequently the property of the State previous to the loan....Traveling is now more and more insecure; stages have been robbed and passengers left naked on the road.... The eruptions of Mount Ceboruco have increased.

CANADA.

The Red River Revolt—Eight Hundred Six Nation Braves Offered to the Government—The Newfoundland Legislature—Toronto an Archiepiscopate.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 5.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. MACKENZIE inquired if the Government had received any information concerning the reported murder of Mr. SCOTT in the Red River Territory. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Government had as yet received no report. Mr. DONALD SMITH had returned from the territory, and would probably be in Ottawa in a day or two. Whatever information he communicated would be laid before the House. Dr. TUPPER believed the reported murder to be false. It was circulated in order to frighten people into obedience of REIL's authority; but if murder had been actually committed he trusted the dignity of the Crown would be fully maintained, and that the perpetrators would be amply punished. Col. JOHNSON, Chief of the Six Nation Indians, residing at the Brantford Reserve, has offered 800 of his braves to serve in the Red River country. The Government informed him they would decide in a few days whether or not the offer would be accepted.

HALIFAX, April 5.—The Newfoundland Legislature met yesterday afternoon. Twenty Anti-Confederate members were present, exclusive of the Speaker. No Confederate occupied a seat. The House proceeded to business, and selected a committee to try contested election cases.

TORONTO, Canada, April 5.—A Papal bull has been received here constituting the Toronto Diocese an Archiepiscopal See, and promoting Bishop LYNCH to be Archbishop.

THE INDIAN MURDERS.

Safety of the South Pass Stage—Cavalry Sent to the Scene of the Murders—Further Demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following, from Gov. CAMPBELL, was received by Commissioner PARKER this morning:

CHEYENNE, April 4.—The coach with Paymaster ALVORD has arrived at South Pass all right. It is now thought the Indians were Sioux. Gen. AUGER has sent a company of cavalry to Sweetwater.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, April 5.—A party of Indians were seen near Atlantic City, yesterday. Three men are still missing from that place. A party of section men were, this morning, run into a station east of Rock's Spring by a party of Indians. The weather is foggy and damp.

Municipal Elections in Various Places.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5.—Complete returns received late last night give FISHER, (Republican,) for Clerk of the Probate Court, 4,069 majority. The Republican majority on the entire city ticket averages over 3,000. The new Board of Aldermen will stand 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 2 Independents and tie in one ward. The City Council, with the members holding over, will stand 28 Republicans, 16 Democrats and 4 Independents. The School Board stands 26 for the Bible in schools and 22 against.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5.—The Republican majority on the city ticket is about 1,100. The Democrats gain one Councilman, giving the Republicans two majority on a full vote. The Prohibition ticket received 230 in the city.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—The city election today resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket without one exception.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 5.—The *Commercial* places PECK's majority for Congress in this district at over 2,000, the largest ever given to any Republican candidate.

The Mayor's War in Richmond—The Conflict Transferred to the United States Supreme Court.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—The city troubles will at last go to the United States Supreme Court. A motion by Mayor ELLYSON and others to dissolve the injunction will be heard on Thursday next in Washington by Chief-Justice CHASE, in Chambers. The motion is made: First, on want of jurisdiction; second, that there is no equity in the bill, and, third, that the facts show that the injunction was improvidently awarded. In the meantime affairs will be peaceably conducted here. The writs of ejection against Mayor ELLYSON, doubts about the legality of which caused Gen. CANBY to decline tendering military aid to the Marshal, will be referred to Attorney-General HOAR for his decision. The two Mayors go on as usual, holding Courts, with their Police peaceably patrolling the streets. The State Court has enjoined city officials from paying or otherwise recognizing Mayor CAHOON or his Police, or any of the old city Government.

San Domingo—The Opponents of Annexation.

HAVANA, April 5.—Late intelligence from San Domingo states that the chief opponents of annexation of the Republic to the United States are the priesthood.

Venezuela—The Revolution Spreading—Bolivia Joins the Insurgents.

HAVANA, April 5.—Advices from Caracas to the 20th ult. have been received. The revolution was progressing throughout the Republic. The State of Bolivia has joined the revolutionists, who hold the road from Caracas to Laguayra....The revolutionary General BLANCO was advancing on Caracas....President MONAGAS, with his fleet, had failed to subdue Careo, and it was probable he would return to Puerto Cabello.

GEN. THOMAS.

Memorial Services in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The memorial services in honor of the late Major-Gen. THOMAS were held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening. The galleries were densely thronged, and in the space allotted to the diplomatic corps were several foreign Ministers, attachés of legations, and ladies of their respective families. The gallery opposite to the Speaker's chair was occupied by the Marine Band. The seats on the floor were filled principally by Representatives and Senators, together with the Judges of the Courts of the District of Columbia and officers of the army, including Gen. SHERMAN. On one side of the main aisle, fronting the area in front of the Speaker's chair, were President GRANT, Secretaries FISH, ROBESON and BELKNAP, Attorney-Gen. HOAR and Postmaster-Gen. CRESWELL. Secretary BOUTWELL is absent from the city. On the other side of the area were Chief-Justice CHASE and all the other Justices of the United States States Supreme Court. The hall was decorated over the door-ways with national flags draped with crape. There was a similar arrangement on the front of the gallery, immediately in the rear of the Speaker's chair, with the addition of a large photograph of Gen. THOMAS. Gen. COX, Secretary of the Interior, presided, assisted by Vice-President COLFAX on his right, and Speaker BLAINE on his left. Gen. COBURN and Col. HENRY STONE were requested to act as secretaries. After prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, the Marine Band played a dirge. Remarks were made by Gen. COX, who said they had met to-night to mourn the death of one whom the nation pronounced to be one of its greatest men. By common consent of friend and foe, he was regarded as a model man, both as a soldier and a citizen. His own claim to be here to-night was that he served with Gen. THOMAS in several campaigns, and was honored with his friendship. He passed a brief eulogium upon the character of the deceased for bravery, modesty and stern integrity.

Gen. MCCOOK, Governor of Colorado, said the presence here to-night of not only the comrades who had served with Gen. THOMAS, but the representatives of the people of the United States, who conferred upon him his rank and honors, attests the grief which possesses all hearts. After paying a tribute to the virtues of the deceased, Gen. MCCOOK read a series of resolutions, concluding as follows:

Resolved, That in the simple but massive greatness, the exact justice, the entire devotion to the interests of his country which characterized Gen. THOMAS, we recognize his likeness to him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, That his name and memory can never perish from the hearts of his soldiers or his countrymen, and the last sad tribute we can pay to him is to thus record our love, our admiration and our reverence.

Gen. SHERMAN said his mind turned back thirty years ago, when life was fresh and new, and in this connection he spoke of their intimacy while in Florida; then briefly traced the military career of his deceased comrade, concluding with the remark that his death might be traced to long exposure and the shocks that ever attend the tumults of war, and to the Providence of that God who rules all things for the best.

Chief Justice CHASE next said he and his associates of the Supreme Court came to join the honored President and Cabinet, and Representatives, and all of their fellow-citizens, in homage to the memory of the great soldier whom the nation mourns. He also spoke of him as a private citizen, possessed of singular intelligence and accuracy of information. If he were called upon to name his most distinguishing feature, he would say it was self-abrogation; perhaps it would be more correct to say absolute unconsciousness of self. His patriotism was profound and sincere, but it was not the patriotism which lives upon the lips. He was without fear and without reproach.

The Arion Society then sang a dirge.

CARL SCHURZ was introduced as a General of the Volunteer Army, but now a Senator from Missouri. He said, in speaking of Gen. THOMAS, his eulogy was written in millions of hearts before he died. The oath he had taken to defend the Republic and maintain the laws was more potent in his patriotic heart than the voice of his mother State. From obscurity, he rose to fame; but fame did not affect the glorious simplicity of his character.

Gen. GARFIELD said it was his privilege to know Gen. THOMAS as his friend. For two years he saw him everyday in some of the most stirring scenes of his life. He turned attention to the great gift of character and fame he left to his country. First and foremost was the patriotism of the deceased. Born in Virginia—loving his native State as we all love our own—his heart full of its traditions, and where all he loved was centered. Yet, when the day of trial came, he was never needed to make a choice; he was on the right side. He was no doubting Thomas. The country need to show its words before he believed. But, when the first call was made against his country's liberties, he took sides with the Republic against all enemies. Gen. GARFIELD also alluded to the private character of the deceased. After music by the Marine band, Gen. W. WARNER, of the United States Senate, bore testimony, from personal observation, to the character of Gen. THOMAS for justice, patriotism and unbending integrity. While great as a soldier, he was wise and good as a citizen. With a soul tender and affectionate, he was loyally submissive to those above him.

Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, of the House of Representatives, was the next speaker. He said twenty years ago Gen. THOMAS was his instructor at West Point, and his commander in the field during a portion of the late war. When LEE, JACKSON and others joined their fortunes with the South, and when the Union seemed to be in danger, Gen. THOMAS was asked where he was going. He replied, "I am going to stay where I am." It was fortunate he did so for the services he rendered, but more fortunate for the glory and honor he reflected on the country. He was a model American soldier and gentleman.

Gen. W. L. STOUGHTON, of the House of Representatives, said Gen. THOMAS inspired the country with confidence and hope. He was daring and determined without being rash, brave without being wreckless of the lives of his soldiers, dignified without being arrogant, a rigid disciplinarian, but eminently just, he was mindful of his honor, but free from jealousy and rivalry. These were so blended that the force and completeness of his character impressed those around him with reverence and awe.

Gen. COX said that putting the resolutions to a vote was a mere matter of form, but it might be nevertheless satisfactory to take the question, and he, therefore, stated it when the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, it was resolved that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

The Arion Society sang a dirge, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. BUTLER, the Chaplain of the House, when the assembly separated.

Arrival of the Escort with the Remains at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5.—This afternoon the members of the Committee on Reception of Gen. THOMAS' remains, met at Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN'S headquarters, and headed by Gens. SHERIDAN and HANCOCK, with their staffs, proceeded on foot to Union Depot. The Committee was large each wearing a badge of mourning. At the depot a special train was in waiting to take them to Riverside. The cars and locomotive were heavily draped in mourning. The train reached Riverside a little past 3 o'clock. The train containing the remains was a little behind time and did not reach Riverside until 4½ o'clock. The funeral car was then detached from the train and attached to the Committee train, and reached Union depot at 5 o'clock. When the train passed along the breakwater, Michigan-avenue, which overlooks it, was crowded with a vast multitude of people, reaching from Lake-street to Park-place, more than a mile in length, in carriages and on foot. When the train reched the depot, that immense edifice and the streets in every direction were thronged with people. The remains were then placed in charge of the Ellsworth Zouaves as a guard of honor, and at 8 o'clock were again taken in charge by the Committee, conveyed to the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and left at 9 o'clock under escort of a committee from Toledo, headed by Gen. STEADMAN. During the day the flags on all public buildings, newspaper offices, hotels and private buildings were displayed at half-mast. Minute guns were fired and bells tolled during the time the remains were in the city.

CURRENT NOTES.

Rhode Island election today.

There are said to be 500,000 French Canadians in the United States.

An uncle of RIEL, the Red River leader, was arrested in Montreal on Sunday evening on the charge of being drunk.

The railroad officials at Chattanooga report that 31,000 negroes have passed through that place during the past few months, on their way to Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon is described by California papers as "a moderate," and the candidate for Congress as "a hard-shell of the secesh sort."

A Boston paper says that there are very few railroads in New-England whose receipts are not now from 100 to 500 per cent. in excess of the original estimates.

On the 1st inst. $38,060 were deposited in the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Rochester, a larger amount than was ever before received in a single day.

The Trustees of Oglethorpe University have decided to remove that institution to Atlanta, Ga., and have elected Rev. Dr. WILLS, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Macon, its President.

The citizens of Baltimore are to decide by vote, on Thursday, whether $2,500,000 shall be appropriated to the improvement of Jones' Falls, that the neighboring portions of the city may not be again flooded.

The case of KIMBERLY BROTHERS vs. Gen. BUTLER was passed in the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, on Monday, with the understanding that it shall be taken up at an early day, probably next week.

Boston church-goers, the *Transcript* says, complain that if their ministers keep on using such big words they will be compelled to carry dictionaries as well as prayer-books to "meeting."

Speaking of the threatened Fenian raid from this side of the border, the Montreal *Witness* remarks that it would be utterly beneath the dignity of Canada to ask the United States for any intervention or protection in the premises.

Here are samples of the claims presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature for losses incurred by the rebel invasion: For black cloth suit of clothes, $35 05; for one ham, 18 pounds, at 15 cents, $2 70; for half-barrel of mackerel, $10 50; for new hat, $3 50. Claims amounting to two or three millions were audited and allowed, but the Legislature refused to appropriate the money.

LEE was serenaded in Savannah, Ga., on Friday evening, or, as the *Republican* of that city expresses it, "a spontaneous recognition of the presence of this great military chieftain, who is one of the idols of the Southern heart, was manifested" in this way. The band played "The Bonnie Blue Flag." The same persons subsequently serenaded Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Hon. WILLIAM M. MERRICK, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, has returned to the State Treasurer $31 worth of postage stamps, and $14 in cash, the latter being the unexpended balance of the amount allowed him for stationery, saying that he believes he is "only entitled to so much stationery and postage stamps as he has actually required for use in the public service."

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* grows enthusiastic over the lease of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad to the Superior Railroad Company, characterizing the event as of great importance to the city and the State, as it "clothes with a powerful armament the natural forces which impel the commerce of Minnesota in the direction of its shortest outlet to lake navigation, and is itself but the backbone of the numerous subsidiary connections which will soon ramify in every direction from this great trunk."

The Newark *Advertiser* estimates that the colored men will throw about 5,000 votes in New-Jersey, and that this will be sufficient in all general elections to give the State to the Republicans. The Seymour electors had 2,853 majority, and Gov. RANDOLPH, in 1868, had 4,557 majority. The *Advertiser* is also of the opinion that the colored vote will increase the Republican majority in the First Congressional District, and make the Second and Fourth securely Republican, leaving the Third Democratic, and the Fifth a fair field for contest.

Gen. WILLIAM H. MORLEY, of Syracuse, died on Sunday morning at the age of seventy-four years. He was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., but entered into business in Syracuse as early as 1820. Subsequently he resided several years in New-England, and returned to Syracuse about fifteen years ago. For a time he published a monthly paper, devoted more particularly to early recollections of the town and Onondaga County, and for a number of years he has been Librarian of the Supreme Court Fifth District Library, filling the duties most satisfactorily.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* sees no reason to apprehend that the coal miners' strike will extend beyond the Schuylkill region. The mines in the Lehigh and Wyoming regions, it says, are actively at work, and the miners have no cause of grievance in regard to wages, while around Scranton the situation of affairs is still better, the thousands of workmen employed by the three large mining and transportation companies never having been better paid for their labor than they are today. The suspension in the Schuylkill region has been caused by the inability of the operators there to comply with the demands of the workmen, and the refusal of the workmen to accept the prices offered by the operators.

Rev. NATHANIEL LANGDON FROTHINGHAM, D. D., who died in Boston on Monday morning, had been an invalid for several years. The *Traveller* says: "He was well-known as a man possessing a high order of intellectual gifts, and although his was an uneventful life, yet thirty-five years of faithful services had secured for him great respect as a Christian and a scholar. He was born in Boston in 1793, graduated at Harvard College in 1811, was ordained pastor of the First Church in 1815, and resigned his charge on account of ill-health in 1850. Dr. FROTHINGHAM published several volumes of poetry and prose. He married a daughter of the late PETER C. BROOKS, and among the children who survive him is Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, of New-York."

Western Homes for Homeless Boys.

Considering how many boys there are in the City, homeless, friendless, unemployed and exposed to the numerous temptations of the street, it is not strange that there should frequently occur startling instances of juvenile criminality. The efforts that are being made by our benevolent agencies to improve the condition of these youths, are not only fraught with blessings to the boys themselves, but cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon the City at large. Between seventy and eighty of these young waifs left the City yesterday, in charge of Mr. J. P. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, to be provided with homes and employment in the West. Mr. BRACE is one of the most successful of the Society's Western agents. Within the last six weeks he has found homes and employment for 400 homeless boys and girls. Mr. BRACE brings most encouraging reports from the West, stating that he has generally found the demand for help much greater than he could supply, and that in many cases he obtains good wages for his boys. He advises all unemployed young men and women to emigrate to farms in the West.

Vessel-Owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association.

The Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association of this City, held their regular monthly meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. WILLIAM W. BAKER presiding. Mr. WM. H. KENZEL made a report on behalf of a Committee that had been sent to Washington, to urge the passage of a bill by Congress abolishing compulsory pilotage at this port. He stated that the Committee was well received, especially by members of the House of Representatives; that similar committees from the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Associations of Baltimore and Philadelphia had been at Washington, and that the prospects for the passage of the bill desired were favorable.

Mr. EDWIN R. KIRK stated that the bill abolishing compulsory pilotage in the waters of New-Jersey, including Sandy Hook, had passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State, and was waiting for the signature of the Governor.

Mr. GEO. M. SARGENT having made a report about an intended Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association in Maine, the Secretary was directed to correspond with Mr. JAMES [illegible], of Calais, Me., with a view to organizing a similar organization there. The meeting then adjourned.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Selection of his Cabinet for his Second Term—A Chapter from Thurlow Weed's Autobiography.

From Appletons' Journal, April 16.

In the winter of 1865, I received a note from President LINCOLN, asking me to come to Washington. Immediately after my arrival I called at the White House, and although early, several persons were waiting to see the President. Mr. LINCOLN requested me to call at an hour indicated, when I found him alone. He commenced the conversation by saying: "You will remember that after the result of the late Presidential election was known I told you that I expected to have more influence with the President now that he had got a new lease. You and your friends thought that they were severely tried during my first four years. I did not say much about it then, but intended, if circumstances were favorable to even up the account. I shall have Mr. FESSENDEN's resignation of the Treasury Department on Monday. Now, if you had the vacancy to fill whose name would you send to the Senate?"

I replied that, although wholly unprepared for such a question, yet I was not unprepared with a name that I would suggest for his consideration. I then mentioned Gov. MORGAN as, in my judgment, a suitable man for the place, provided it would answer to give the two leading places in his Cabinet to the State of New-York.

"I anticipated this name," said Mr. LINCOLN: "and even if I had not intended to consult your wishes, I should have felt quite safe in trusting the matter to your judgment. I can afford to give Gov. MORGAN the Treasury, even though Mr. SEWARD has the State Department; because the Governor can be confirmed, and the people will sustain the appintment. But," he added, "this could not be done if a word or a whisper of it gets out. Can you and I keep the secret?" He then inquired if there was any doubt of Gov. MORGAN's acceptance. I told him I thought not; that he had been a capable and successful merchant; that he had shown great executive and financial ability as Governor of our State; and that I could not doubt of his acceptance of a department in which he could render much greater service to his country. And, after some further conversation, Mr. LINCOLN allowed me to suggest—in the strictest confidence, and in general terms—to Gov. MORGAN that a contingency might happen, in which he would be called to the discharge of other duties.

On the way to the cars I stopped at Gov. MORGAN's house; and, after very earnest injunctions of secrecy, made the suggestion, in terms so vague and general, as to leave the Governor wholly in the dark as to the nature of the duties referred to, and as to my authority to make the suggestion.

It was understood between Mr. LINCOLN and myself that I should hasten home; and, without disclosing or intimating the possibility of a vacancy in the United States Senate, do whatever might be done, with the knowledge I possessed, to give the proper direction to the question of filling Gov. MORGAN's place in the Senate.

On my arrival at Albany, I had not a little curious conversation with Gov. FENTON, without whose co-operation it would have been impossible to move satisfactorily. I found that the gentlemen toward whom attention would naturally be drawn for such a position, resided in the western part of the State. I suggested Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN, or Judge J. C. SMITH, as available; but I soon discovered that the Governor, like some of his predecessors, had aspirations for the United States Senate, when the time and opportunity should arrive. We then talked with less restraint of candidates in other portions of the State; and I left him with the belief that, should it become necessary to act, we could agree upon a suitable candidate. I now, however, with a better knowledge of his tactics, am confident that, had Gov. MORGAN accepted the Treasury Department, Gov. FENTON would have been a candidate for the vacancy.

When the time came for Mr. LINCOLN to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. FESSENDEN, he took the Senate and the country by surprise in the nomination of Gov. MORGAN, who—so entirely had I failed to prepare him for the event—was quite as much surprised as his colleagues. Gov. MORGAN, as soon as he could leave his seat, went over to the White House, and informed the President that he must decline the appointment. He consented, however, to leave the matter over two or three days, giving both himself and the President time for consideration. I returned immediately to Washington, and after a long interview with Gov. MORGAN, was constrained to report his persistent declination to the President. I failed, however, as I then and now believe, to ascertain what were Gov. MORGAN's real reasons for refusing the Treasury Department. Upon reporting that failure to Mr. LINCOLN, he said: "That is very awkward, but we must look elsewhere for a Secretary. Who is your next man?" I replied that I was too much mortified by this missfire to try again. Mr. LINCOLN said: "I am disappointed, for I thought Gov. MORGAN would be willing to help us 'run the machine;' but I had two other men in my mind. What do you say to Mr. MCCULLOCH or Mr. HOOPER?" I replied that I had a high appreciation of the character and services of both gentlemen, but that I was personally almost unknown to them; that Mr. MCCULLOCH had been brought to Washington by Secretary CHASE, and might be fairly supposed to have imbibed his views and impressions; and that I had no reason to believe that Mr. HOOPER sympathized with Gov. SEWARD or his friends. Mr. LINCOLN laughingly remarked that he supposed I could not forget how Massachusetts disappointed me at Chicago; adding, it was hard for Gov. SEWARD to be crowded out by a new man. And then he renewed his request for me to name a man. I then said: "Why not call Mr. ADAMS home?" "I have thought of that too," said Mr. LINCOLN; "but will it do to have so long an interregnum?" I remarked that I thought Mr. CHANDLER, the Assistant-Secretary, capable and trustworthy. "True," said Mr. LINCOLN, "we know that here; but will it do to let the Finance Department, on which so much depends, be run by deputy?" I then spoke of Senator FOSTER. "An excellent man," said Mr. LINCOLN, "and one whom I would readily appoint, if Connecticut were large enough to be entitled to two members of the Cabinet." I finally suggested Mr. HAMLIN. "HAMLIN," said Mr. LINCOLN, "has the Senate on the brain, and nothing more or less will cure him." And then I gave it up; and Mr. LINCOLN said: "Let us fall back on Mr. MCCULLOCH, who now seems most available;" adding, that he would hold the question open for two or three days, giving me time to confer as freely and frequently as I desired with that gentleman.

I found myself not a little embarrassed on my way, one Sunday morning, to the residence of Mr. MCCULLOCH. The idea of establishing relations with that gentleman, "on compulsion," seemed like seeking knowledge under difficulties. These difficulties, however, disappeared by degrees, as our conversation proceeded. There were two elements in the character of Mr. MCCULLOCH on which, *per se*, I was disposed to rely. He had Scotch blood in his veins, and had been in politics a Whig.

This may be a proper occasion to say that, during my whole political life, in all similar conversations in reference to important political interests, I never asked or intimated a desire to receive, directly or indirectly, any thing in the shape of a pledge or a promise; nor have I ever, in reference to such things, regarded a man from whom such pledges or promises were required or who was capable of giving them, worthy of confidence or respect. After Mr. LINCOLN's first election as President he invited me to Springfield, where I passed two days with him in free consultation about the great questions upon which he would be called to act. Mr. LINCOLN was frank and unrestrained, evidently inviting corresponding frankness and freedom on my part. His Cabinet, his inaugural, his policy, &c., &c., were fully discussed; and when I was about to take my leave, Mr. LINCOLN inquired playfully, if I hadn't forgotten something; adding, after a moment's pause, "You have not asked for any offices." I replied that when the proper time arrived I should probably, like hosts of other friends, ask for such favors. "But," said Mr. LINCOLN, "you have the reputation of taking time by the forelock. I was warned to be on my guard against you; and the joke of the matter is, that those who gave the warning are after offices themselves, while you have avoided the subject."

But, going back to Mr. MCCULLOCH—my interviews with that gentleman, if protracted, were made so by his intelligent, right-minded and straightforward expression of views and opinions. If, in going to Mr. MCCULLOCH, I had something of the feeling of "Toots" in calling on "Capt. Cuttle" for the "favor of his friendship," I left him with a strong feeling of regard and confidence, and so reported to Mr. LINCOLN, who immediately sent his name to the Senate—a step which neither Mr. LINCOLN nor the people have had any occasion to regret. On the contrary, Mr. MCCULLOCH proved himself an enlightened, independent, and upright Secretary of the Treasury. To the friends whom I represented he was just and faithful. To myself, who was frequently compelled to occupy his time and attention, he was uniformly courteous and patient—always granting what was proper and in his power to grant—and never refusing without a good reason and in a friendly spirit. All my recollections of Mr. MCCULLOCH in his Department—the only place, I am sorry to say, that I ever met him—are pleasant ones.—*Appletons' Journal.*

Alleged Smuggling on the Frontier.

Gen. CURTIS, Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the Northern District of New-York, made a complaint against WILLIAM H. MCCRUMB before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, for having, it was alleged, smuggled a large quantity of nutmegs into the United States from Canada about the [illegible] of October, 1865. The accused claimed that he was acting as special officer of the Treasury Department at the time mentioned, and that he was then engaged in ferreting out smuggling frauds on the frontier. He said that he could prove his entire innocence of the charge against him. He was placed in the custody of Deputy Marshal PENNIMAN, and will be brought up for examination this morning.

Transportation Facilities to and from the Great West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Financial Chronicle* of March 12 says:

"So heavy are the transportation taxes now levied on this trade that at the present time breadstuffs and produce, to the value of hundreds of millions, are perishing in the West for the reason that it would cost more to move it to the seaboard than it would bring when it reached there. This fact, and the consequent discouragement of production, is a cause for serious alarm when we consider that it is on our Western produce that we must, in a great measure, depend to make up the balance of our foreign trade. Without cheaper transportation, however, we cannot compete with Russia and other grain-producing countries in the foreign markets; but, with free navigation from the Mississippi, via the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, the lakes and the Erie Canal, to the seaboard at this point, the agricultural resources of the country would be more fully and profitably developed, the volume of our export trade largely increased, and the prosperity of our State permanently assured."

The want of increased facilities for transportation is rapidly becoming the one great anxiety of the Western States. The newspapers are full of it, and the demand for greater freedom of trade in this particular is forcing its way from the very heart of the young giant, and will have no denial. New-York, of all cities on the continent, should be the first to sympathize with, and put its energies to work to meet this great want. With the rapid increase in number of railroads in the last few years, opening up for settlement and commerce new Territories larger than many European States, and tributary to the lakes, with the certain completion of another and more northern line to the Pacific; with an opportunity of building up a commerce in the next few years of ten times its present magnitude, New-Yorkers will indeed be blind, untrue to themselves and unworthy children of DE WITT CLINTON, if they refuse to aid all and every practical effort to give lungs and arteries to this new and present Western life. No one scheme is sufficient. All that can be done in ten years is wanted now. Long and continuous lines of cheap freight railroads; the immediate enlargement of our own great canal; the spanning of Niagara by a ship canal on the American shore; another ship canal wedding the Hudson to the St. Lawrence; the enlargement of the St. Mary's Canal, and the completion of the Wisconsin and Fox River improvements, could all be profitably used today. Steamers running direct from the Mississippi across Illinois to the docks of Chicago, and propellers from thence and from Duluth will then be lying at our wharves.

A selfish narrow policy which limits itself to any one of these schemes, which for petty personal reasons or jealousies while aiding one does all in its power to crush out the others, is unworthy of the age and of our great future. There is more than work enough for all, and if properly encouraged all will pay tribute for centuries to this vast metropolis, where as long as commerce seeks great centers the tide of Atlantic transportion must come. The great monetary center of the world, the Amsterdam and London of the future, need not fear the competition of Montreal, buried for so large a part of the year in ice or fogs. Direct trade, leaning on so poor a staff as the wild, foggy and tempestuous mouth of the St. Lawrence, with long delays in passing up the stream and an embargo for seven months of the twelve, is a horror which should never give the New-York merchant or banker a nightmare. New-Orleans, with its torrid climate and increasing cost of river transportation, has but little better opportunity of rivaling its great Atlantic competitor; and with the annual exodus of Bostonians to our midst and the removal of their ocean lines, we are more and more convinced that the true theater for the universal live Yankee is New-York. Providence has made every line from the West and North point to us. If we but help ourselves, He will help us to realize a future of usefulness and grandeur which will excel the dreams of our most sanguine citizens.

The *Financial Chronicle* of March 26 says:

"Lakes and canals are the only sure protection against railroad monopoly. The opening of an unbroken waterway from the Upper Mississippi to tide-water would develop a new channel for the movement of Western produce with which the whole railroad system of the country would be unable to compete, and to secure this is wholly within our power. The opening of such a route would attract the great bulk of the grain trade of the North-west into this, its natural channel, and, while diminishing the legitimate cost of transportation, effectually protect the consumer and producer against the extortions practiced by the warehouse and railway monopolies now controling this most important branch of our internal commerce."

Mr. HATCH, of Buffalo, in his late address before the Produce Exchange, says:

"The source of prosperity in foreign commerce is domestic commerce. The commerce which floats upon your Lakes Ontario, Erie, Superior, Huron and Michigan is in value four times that of the commerce which is borne in ships from the seaports of this country to the Old World. The inland commerce of the United States is about seven times as great as the commerce between the United States and foreign countries. The great American problem of the day is its transit line from the West to the seaboard, and upon its wise solution depends the growth of your national wealth, national revenue, decrease of taxation and the commercial supremacy of your State and City."

The opening of more enlarged communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario is looked to as an important part of the grand scheme for relief in which so many others blend.

The Welland Canal as it now exists only permits the passage of vessels not exceeding 400 tons burden, drawing nine feet of water; and is the only effort that has been made to prevent the localizing of the great waters of Ontario. The number of years that would elapse and the great cost of a Niagara Ship Canal on the American shore, to say nothing of the selfish railroad opposition which overshadows our Legislature and has for so many years shut off all chance of making our Erie Canal what it should be, and also prevented the constructing of other most important water ways, led to the questions being asked by many interested in this vital matter, what can be done on the Canada shore? How rapidly can facilities be there acquired? These questions are most satisfactorily answered by the report of the most distinguished engineer of Canada, made to the House of Commons at the expense and solicitations of numerous American and Canadian friends who are now pressing upon the Government at Ottawa this important need. He shows that without disturbing the present use of the canal, a lateral cut from the excellent harbor of Niagara to Thorold, and the deepening of the canal to Port Colbourne can be finished within two years at a cost of less than $8,000,000, so as to allow of vessels 350 feet long, drawing 12 feet, and carrying 2,000 tons, to unload at the docks of Oswego. The harbor of Niagara is superior in all points to Port Dalhousie, and was originally designed for the outlet, while only one lift lock at Allenburg will be necessary beyond Thorold to attain Lake Erie level. From Oswego, a short canal carries to the Hudson, and three great lines of railway stand waiting to complete the competition with all the rail lines, thus furnishing a short route to this City. This important improvement will do very much to solve the difficulties in the movement of produce, will bring the copper and iron ores of the lakes much the nearer to our own ores and coal; will permit propellers of two thousand tons to shorten the time so greatly between Chicago and Duluth and our City as to make it cost enough less in time and freight charges to almost pay for the improvement each year. The damage occurring from detention in the Welland Canal in its present inefficient state was nearly three hundred thousand dollars last year, and it is now utterly inadequate to do the business which presses upon it, to say nothing of the great needs of the future. Such an enterprise as that of this enlargement appeals so strongly to the great public of our State and City, appealing to the rich as affording the promise of cheaper labor and increasing opportunities for investment of capital, and to the poor by its assurance of cheap bread, to them the great necessity, and means of life and largely the life of the State, that it cannot want strong friends to make it soon a great reality. Efforts are now being made by its friends in this City to interest our people in its behalf, and signatures of some hundreds of our most influential men are following those from Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and elsewhere to Ottawa, to show the interest we Americans have in every effort, though made by a sister country, to enlarge the field of our commerce and the opening up of a just market to our Western citizens. It needs encouragement, and should it want material aid, it will surely come. The New-York Chamber of Commerce, awake to the importance of the enterprise, passed at its last monthly meeting the following excellent resolutions:

Whereas, This Chamber has heard with pleasure that the people of Canada are making efforts to secure at an early day such enlargement of the Welland Canal as will give a uniform depth of twelve feet, with locks 350 feet in length, thus providing for the passage of vessels of a large class, and greatly facilitating the transportation of grain from the West and the traffic between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and thus benefit the commerce of our State and City; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber express their gratification at the prospect of the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and will do all they can to secure for it the encouragement of our citizens.

D.

The Stevens Institute.

It is well known that the late EDWIN A. STEVENS, of New-Jersey, bequeathed a large sum for the establishment of an institution of learning, and that a handsome and massive edifice for the purpose is in progress at Hoboken. Prof. HENRY MORTON, of Philadelphia, the President elect of the new institute, and Rev. E. WALE, director of the Martha Institute, will deliver addresses to-morrow evening in the hall of the latter. These gentlemen propose then to announce their plan of education for the two institutions, the Martha being intended as a preparatory school for the Stevens Institute. Prof. MORTON will also give his views on technical education generally. The occasion is one of great interest in view of the important influence upon education of the new institution.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

SECOND DAY.

Two Hundred Jurymen Called, but Only Three Jurors Obtained—Discussion Between Counsel—Some Intimation of the Line of Defense.

An immense crowd awaited the opening of the doors of the General Sessions Court-room, yesterday morning, and as soon as they were thrown open the room was speedily filled with spectators. Mr. MCFARLAND was present, accompanied by his little son, as on yesterday, and preserved a calm and collected demeanor during the whole of the day's proceedings. Messrs. GRAHAM, GERRY and SPENCER, prisoner's counsel, were present, as also were District-Attorney GARVIN, his assistant, Mr. FELLOWS, and Judge DAVIS, associated with them for the prosecution. Judge BEDFORD, part of the time, occupied a seat on the bench, beside Recorder HACKETT, the presiding Judge. Shortly after 11 o'clock the list of five jurors accepted on Monday was called, and the proceedings were begun. The work of the day did nothing more than add three to the list of jurors impaneled.

The following is the result of the examination as the list of those summoned to attend as jurors was called, most of those examined having formed a positive opinion:

Lewis J. Mulford, Fifteenth Ward, jeweler, had formed an opinion; excused. Grenville Blake, Nineteeth Ward, wire-maker; excused. Herman M. Cohen, Twenty-first Ward, merchant; (had an opinion which evidence could not remove.) Patrick McKenna, Eighth Ward, liquors; had no opinion in the matter, and no scruples against capital punishment. This juror was accepted by Mr. GRAHAM, but challenged peremptorily by the prosecution, and told to stand aside. Alexander Woods, Twentieth Ward, soap-dealer; excused. Simon Hackeys, Nineteenth Ward, hatter; excused. Elisha H. Allen, Jr., Eighteenth Ward, jeweler; excused. Edward Oothout, Fifteenth Ward, ironmonger; excused. Conrad Nargessen, Third Ward, pianos; excused. This gentleman testified, on examination, that he knew very little about the case.

Mr. Graham—He must belong to Mr. Frothingham's Church; they never have any opinions there.

The District-Attorney—I can't see the utility of that remark.

Recorder Hackett—It is only a little pleasantry, by the way.

The juror was excused.

Robert T. Anderson, Ninth Ward, broker, excused. Oliver S. Levy, First Ward, merchant; had an opinion indelibly fixed; excused. James A. Quinn, Ninth Ward, confectioner, excused. Samuel Jackson, Second Ward, merchant, excused.

James Balies, Twenty-second Ward, clothier; had a vague opinion as to the homicide, not a fixed one; would not require evidence to remove it; had no scruples as to awarding the death penalty for murder; is a married man; could give an impartial verdict in accordance with the evidence should he be sworn as a juror; read the account of the homicide in the TIMES; is a Presbyterian; attends the Eighty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church; don't know Mr. Oliver Johnson; don't read the *Independent*, nor know Mr. Theodore Tilton; none of his family attend Mr. Beecher's Church. Challenged peremptorily by the defense and excused.

Daniel Oakey, Eighteenth Ward, importer; had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; read little in the newspapers except the political articles and the prices current; read the TIMES and *Tribune*; recollect seeing an article in one of them disparaging Rev. Dr. Frothingham's part in the marriage ceremony; did not fully coincide with its sentiments: family attend Rev. Dr. Bellows' (Unitarian) church, where deponent goes occasionally. Challenged peremptorily by the defense, and excused.

Gabriel Tausig, Nineteenth Ward, wholesale liquor-dealer, No. 9 Delancey-street, had not formed a positive opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; read the detailed accounts of the homicide at the time of its occurrence, but they left no permanent impression on his mind either for or against the prisoner; had no conscientious scruples as to awarding the death penalty for murder; is married and has a family. Both sides consenting this gentleman was accepted, and sworn as the sixth juror.

The following were excused because of having formed a positive opinion in the matter: Henry F. Johnson, Twentieth Ward, corset-maker; George Hincken, Seventh Ward, grocer; George A. Higgins, Seventh Ward, painter; Jacob Gaul; Ward H. Wakefield, Nineteenth Ward, grocer; Henry F. Walke, Sixteenth Ward, confectioner; James W. Kendall, Eighteenth Ward, nettings; John H. Buhlmeister, Ninth Ward, upholsterer; Charles E. Ward, Seventeenth Ward; Edward Chamberlain, Twenty-first Ward, gentleman; James A. White, Seventeenth Ward, merchant, testified that his opinion was such that it would be improper for him to sit on the jury.

Franklin H. Carter, Twenty-first Ward, residing at No. 76 Madison-avenue, had no doubt as to who was the person shot or as to who shot him; if that was an opinion he had one; had said the prisoner was justified in his act, and was of the same impression now. Excused.

Thomas Scott, commission merchant, No. 17 South William-street, had entertained an impression regarding the homicide, founded on the accounts of it published in the newspapers; it was not fixed or of such a character as would be likely to warp his judgment as a juror; if placed on the jury he should be governed altogether by the evidence adduced.

Question by Mr. Graham—Have you read the extremely profound and vicarious language indulged in at what was called the marriage service at the Astor-house? Answer—I cannot say that I did; I do not recollect having done so.

Both sides consented to accept Mr. Scott, and he was sworn as juror No. 7.

David H. Schafer, Fifth Ward, paper-dealer; read an account of the homicide in the TIMES; could not say whether or not it was justifiable until he heard the evidence; his family attend the Methodist Church. Challenged peremptorily by the defense and excused.

Henry O. Wentworth, No. 36 Forsyth-street, had formed an opinion based on the newspaper reports; but, if called to serve as a juror, would be governed entirely by the evidence.

Question by Mr. Graham—Is that opinion adverse to the prisoner?

The District-Attorney—That won't do; it is going too far.

Mr. Graham—Yes, it will do; we'll see whether it is going too far or not.

Recorder Hackett—I think the question is admissible at this particular stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Wentworth answered that the opinion he had formed, if it might be called one, was not adverse to the prisoner, that if anything it was in his favor, but that, should he be put upon the jury, he would determine his verdict strictly in accordance with the evidence.

The question as to the competency of this gentleman to serve as a juror was then sent to the triers to determine.

Mr. Graham insisted that Mr. Wentworth should be admitted as a juror; his candor and equanimity were commendable. If he were not competent to sit as a juror in this case, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to get a jury at all. The ghost-like, transitory opinions which in the most calm and lucid moments flit through men's brains amount to nothing. The law demands something more; it demands that there be some fixed opinion which must be disturbed before the evidence can have effect on the juror's mind. And no man must be deprived of sitting in the jury-box and exercising the highest prerogatives of a citizen, because he has some fleeting notion as to the justification of the act charged upon the accused.

Some discussion here arose between counsel as to which side had the closing of this argument, Mr. Graham contending that the challenge for principal cause was his, and that he had a right to ask the triers to override it.

Judge Davis contended that the juror had bias, by plainly expressing himself in favor of the prisoner.

Mr. Graham, in reply, said that the juror's answer showed simply that he entertained the legal presumption that the prisoner was innocent until proved to be guilty—nothing more. He said, also, that in the determination of this case counsel for the defense really represented the people, although the prosecution were nominally charged with that duty; that with the fall of this defense would fall the assured protection of the highest right and prerogative of men—highest because it comes from the highest source of power, from Heaven itself.

The triers having been charged by Recorder Hackett, returned a verdict that the juror was not indifferent, and he was thereupon told to stand aside.

Thomas W. Whittemore, Fourth Ward, mirrors, had formed and expressed a decided opinion in relation to the homicide. He was excused.

William Welch, Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-second-st., dry goods merchant, had read of the homicide, but had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the prisoner's complicity in it; is a married man, a Presbyterian in religious belief, and attends Rev. Dr. NORTHROP's church. He was accepted by both sides and sworn as juror No. 8.

William Sempf; Horatio Witter, Ninth Ward, importer; John H. Wright, Twenty-first Ward, insurance agent; Wm. T. Dalton, Twentieth Ward, mining business, were excused, having formed and expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

Clarence Hubbard, Seventeenth Ward, clothier, had neither formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; is married; attends the Baptist Church; has no friend who, to his knowledge, attends either Mr. Beecher's or Mr. Frothingham's church. Question by Mr. Graham—Have you any such respect for either of those individuals as will lead you to excuse their acts, or the acts of either of them, if attacked in this case?

Recorder Hackett—Don't answer that question; it is improper.

Mr. Graham suggested that it would be as well for the Court to estop the defense in this regard when the prosecution made objection. The defense intended to prove a conspiracy in this case to bring the defendant to ruin, and that this conspiracy was fathered and mothered by those who should have been above such business. They intended to show that there was a plot in this whole thing, known to and connived at by parties who hold up their heads in the community as reputable citizens. They would show that the wife of the accused had no cause whatever for leaving him; that she was alienated from him by acts of the most base character on the part of those who sought his ruin; and they threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the prosecution, for them, if they dared, to gainsay this avowal. Why, had not the defense a right, in selecting the jurors who were to determine this grave and, he might say, almost momentous issue, to ascertain if there was in the heart of any one of them an image made by the hand of man, before which he made his genuflexions, an image which, to such an one, might be invested with a halo that gave it an apparent sacredness? He could tell this jury and the prosecution that the defense would bring forward such testimony on the trial of this cause as would appall them and the community. In view of the importance of this issue to society as well as to the accused, he suggested, with all due respect to the Court, that it was the province of the prosecution and not of the Court to interpose objections to the course (proper in the view of prisoner's counsel) which the defense saw fit to pursue in getting at the absolute condition of mind of any man presented here as a juror.

Recorder Hackett—I may be wrong, Mr. Graham; but I cannot surrender my convictions of a sense of duty in the government of this case. The question is, in the opinion of the Court, improper.

Mr. Hubbard was then peremptorily challenged by the defense, and he was told to stand aside.

Solomon B. Wilson, Twenty-first Ward, fancy-wood dealer, had formed an opinion as to the homicide, but it was not immovable.

Question by District-Attorney Garvin—Have you any conscientious scruples as to finding a verdict of guilty in a case where the penalty is death?

Answer—Before the rebellion I used to entertain such scruples, but since then my mind has undergone a great change on that subject.

Mr. Wilson was told to stand aside.

George Ahearn, Jr., Ninth Ward, dry goods, had a fixed opinion as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence; excused. As was also Samuel H. Johnson, Seventeenth Ward, distiller, for the same reason.

W. P. D. Townsend, Sixteenth Ward, drug clerk, had formed an impression; could not say it amounted to a positive opinion, in the prisoner's favor, when he read the account of the homicide; could not swear that there was now on his mind any opinion or impression that would prevent him from giving a verdict strictly in accordance with the evidence; is not a married man, but have a mother and sister; am attached to the Episcopal persuasion.

Mr. Townsend was peremptorily challenged by the defense and set aside.

Morris Leon, Eighteenth Ward, clothier, had no fixed opinion on the question at issue; had read very little concerning it; had expressed himself regarding the homicide when the act took place; could not say how often he so expressed himself; is married, and a Jew in religious belief. Peremptorily challenged, and set aside.

The following were also excused: Henry Lamp, Eighteenth Ward, grocer; Charles W. Huntington; George Roberts, Nineteenth Ward, inspector; Robert G. Tunison, Jr., engraver.

The last name called was that of Bartholomew Smith, Eighteenth Ward, grate and fender manufacturer. Mr. Smith testified that he had read very little concerning the homicide of Richardson, but had heard much regarding it; had conversed with his friends about it several times, and his opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner was based mostly on these conversations; his opinion could be changed by evidence, and as he now understood the case it would require evidence to change it; is a married man; has a wife and three children; is a Catholic in his religious belief; at least he was born such, but would not say that he was a good one.

Mr. Spencer—If you are sworn as a juror, would you, under the solemnity of your oath, go into the jury-box with any preconceived notion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner? A.—No, sir; it would then go as the wind, (motioning with his hand.)

Mr. Spencer—We withdraw all challenges and accept this gentleman as a juror.

The District-Attorney renewed the challenge to the favor, and the question as to Mr. Smith's competency went to the triers for determination. After the triers had consulted for a few moments, Mr. Brown, the first juror, asked the Court whether they could find as to Mr. Smith's competency on any other ground than bias. The Court replied that their province simply was to determine whether the juryman had, in his answers, shown bias on the side either of the prisoner or of the prosecution, nothing more. The triers again consulted together, when Mr. Brown announced that they could not agree as to the gentlemen's competency to sit as a juror.

Mr. Spencer.—Then, if the Court please, we will submit the question to the next two jurors, Mr. Peckman and Mr. Clauson; let them be sworn as triers.

This was agreed to by the prosecution; but, it being now past 4 o'clock, the Recorder ordered the Court to be adjourned for the day, the question of Mr. Smith's competency to be the first thing determined.

The Court then adjourned till 11 A. M. today.

About two hundred names were called during the day, but only three additional jurors were obtained, making eight in all.

Another Petition of Ship-owners to Congress.

The following petition to Congress is getting signatures now at the room of the Ship-owners' Association of this City at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned American ship-owners respectfully represent: That on behalf of the shipping interest of New-York we protest against the Lynch bill providing for subsidies to certain lines of American vessels. Such subsidies can only be injurious to the general shipping interest of America by increasing the present ruinous competition. But we further represent: That if your honorable bodies shall decide to grant subsidies for the encouragement and increase of the American shipping interest justice requires that such subsidies should be equitably apportioned among all American vessels, without distinction, which are employed in foreign trade where they are exposed to the competition of the ships and steamers of foreign nations. Should subsidies be given only to sustain American lines, the vessels of the undersigned, which are now contending at a ruinous inequality with those of foreigners, will be exposed to a new and unfair disadvantage by competition with such subsidized American lines, and what still exists of the once great shipping interests of America will be placed even in a worse position than at present.

Meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners.

The Quarantine Commissioners met yesterday at No. 150 Broadway. Dr. BELL handed in a report from Capt. FERRIS on the condition of the *Illinois*. The report states that the ship is in a sea-worthy condition, although some of her planking has rotted.

Some discussion took place as to erecting a new dwelling for boatmen and houses for four boats at the landing station, Staten Island. The cost, it was reported, will be $2,000—perhaps less. Plans and specifications were ordered to be prepared and presented at the next meeting.

The President said he had made some inquiries in regard to insuring the buildings at Quarantine. The companies wanted three per cent. He thought two per cent. would be enough. The value of the buildings is about $75,000.

This and other matters were laid over until the action of the Legislature on the bill relating to quarantine now before them is made known.

The Commission adjourned to Tuesday next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Held by Benedict, P. J.—Calendar for April Term, 1870.

The following calendar will be called at 12 o'clock today, and the cases set down for such cases as counsel may arrange. There will be no bankruptcy or common law calendar made up during the term, but the Court will take up such cases when not engaged in Admiralty:

Nos.
1—Graham vs. The Brig Mercedes.
2—Schaner vs. The N. Y. and Bremem Steam-ship Co.
3—Baker vs. Steamer Cambridge, Steam-tugs Jonathan Chase and J. S. Underhill.
4—Donaldson vs. O'Borne.
5—Martington et al. vs. The Brig Taliaho, &c.
6—Morgan et al. vs. The Bark Thos. Terry, &c.
7—Dale vs. The Ship Queen of the Age, &c.
8—Hartford and N. Y. Steam-boat Co. vs. The S. B. City of Boston.
9—Harvey vs. The Lighter Albion, &c.
10—DGreen et al. vs. The Ship Arlington, &c.
11—Chasterton vs. The S. B. Providence, &c.
12—Cunningham et al. vs. The Bark C. V. Minott, &c.
13—Haynie et al. vs. The Ship Jane J. Southard.
14—Harvey et al. vs. The Bark Vivid, &c.
15—Beales et al. vs. The Bark Vivid, &c.
16—Dale vs. The Bark Queen's Own, &c.
17—Baker et al. vs. The Schr. Sam Weller.
18—Murphy vs. Steamships Santiago de Cuba and Jacob Lorrillard.
19—White et al. vs. Adams et al.
20—Dustin vs. Murray, Jr.
21—The Home Ins. Co. of New-Haven vs. The Camden & Amboy Railroad Co., the Delaware & Raritan Canal Co. and the Steam-boat New-Brunswick.
22—The Newark Lime & Cement Man'g Co. vs. The Steam-boat Pavonia, &c.
23—The Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn vs. Steam prop'r Phoenix.
24—Frye vs. The Steam-ship Leo, &c.
25—Lyman vs. The Steam-boat John L. Hasbrouck.
26—Hunt vs. The Steam-tug Pope Catlin.
27—Clarke et al. vs. The Steam-tug H. L. Waite, &c.
28—Van Winkle vs. Jewes & Smith.
29—Mayo vs. The Brig Fred.
30—Hents et al. vs. The Steam-ship Idaho.
31—Weaver vs. McClellan et al., owners of the schr. E. K. Kain.
32—Banter vs. McNeil et al., owners of the bark Maggie McNeil.
33—Mason vs. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Sutherland and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Balance of calendar of appeals from non-enumerated motions, appeals from orders made by Judges INGRAHAM and CARDOZO will be heard, and the preferred calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to the third Monday, at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
49—Schomberg vs. Applegate.
91—Pope vs. Davis.
99—Murray vs. Gordon.
100—In re Schenck.
108—King vs. King.
109—Herendeen vs. Berry.
110—Merritt vs. Douglass.
113—Van Wyck vs. Bauer.
122—N. W. Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Baldwin.
128—Baker vs. Ryan.

The call commences at No. 129.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
720—Comerford vs. Smith.
726—Morton vs. Olmstead.
770—Cook vs. Donnelly.
765—Tallman vs. Parsons.
437—Amelung vs. Hilgenberg.
444—Freund vs. C. P. N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
730—Mott vs. Shaw.
756—Ellis vs. Kimball.
777—Sterns vs. Lowenstein.
810—McCormick vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
822—Cohen vs. Taylor.
785—Johnson vs. Malone.
814—Coughtry vs. Levine.
816—Lehr vs. Warren.
818—McGrath vs. Granahan.
823—Richter vs. Krueger.
820—Jacobs vs. Brown.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
795—Devlin vs. Bogart.
751—Forman vs. Nelson.
512—Pike vs. Goodkind.
294—Jordan vs. Hart.
712—Franklin vs. Stern.
594—Traver vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
— Nelson vs. Carr.
528—Burgess vs. Erb.
780—Claflin vs. Minzesheimer.
883½—Bromacher vs Isaacson.
806—Burns vs. Thompson.
794—Kilpatrick vs. Brett.
797—Husted vs. Coulter.
798—Pope vs. Costa.
799—Newell vs. Landon.
800—Duenkel vs. Candidus.
801—May vs. Widermann.
802—Quinn vs. Newfield.
803—Falk vs. Levy.
806—Burns vs. Vanderbilt.
807—Clegg vs. Johnson.
809—Stiger vs. Chamberlain.
812—Crawford vs. Kelley.
815—Neves vs. Frazee.
819—Dawson vs. Totans.
822—Halpin vs. Dolan.
823—Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
826—Finnegan vs. Odell.
827—Reed vs. Whale.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.
26—Williams vs. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
27—Williams vs. New Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
28—Williams vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
63—Walter et al. vs. White et al.
69—Burrell vs. Ketcham.
70—Martin vs. Lawrence et al.
71—Blydenburgh et al. vs. Nesmith.
72—Sanford vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co. of New-York.
73—Haselton vs. Dunscomb.
74—Teale vs. Berge.
75—Wilson vs. McKillup.
76—Atwater vs. Atwater.
77—Guintard vs. Campbell, Sheriff, &c.
81—Curtis vs. Lee.
83—Wood vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
84—Schmider vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
85—Packer vs. Lindeman.
86—Guyer vs. Wilson.
87—Smith vs. Shaffer.
88—Dailey vs. Kemp et al.
89—Ingraham vs. Maghee.
90—Bailey vs. Jackson.
91—Clark vs. Harriman.
92—Ten Broeck vs. Berge.
93—Salmon et al. vs. Hennion et al.
94—Williams vs. People's Fire Ins. Co.
95—Colman vs. Union Ferry Co.
98—Anderson et al. vs. Schultness.
99—Jones vs. Hamilton.
100—Robinson vs. Decker.
102—Davis & Harrison vs. Binns.
103—Nicholls vs. Prosser.
105—Hickens et al. vs. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
106—Hunt et al. vs. Haber et al.
107—Hoyt et al. vs. Haber et al.
108—Brown vs. Kean.
109—Nearing vs. Bowns.
110—Hawkins vs. Ennois.
111—Andrew vs. Lockwood et al.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.
41—Peters vs. Cellers.
42—Duffy vs. Mockler.
43—Tyler vs. Fagin.
44—Mess vs. Tweiber.
45—Sach vs. Susmann.
46—Weisert vs. Field.
47—Spaeth vs. Glacel.
48—Geery vs. Wilson.
49—Keim vs. Adams et al.
50—Waddle vs. Worden.
51—Winkler vs. Fent.
52—Sinning vs. Reid.
53—Morgan vs. Syme.
54—Edmunds vs. Fely.
55—Queen vs. Powers.
56—Lafayette Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn vs. Keller.
57—Quabach vs. Meyer et al.
58—Clarkson vs. Bohen.
59—Connell vs. Kentzenroeder.
60—Rumpel vs. Hoover.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—APRIL 5.

By Judge Brady.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Richardson vs. The Montauk Iron and Steel Company; Stebbins vs. Hyde; Morse vs. Chamberlain; Pechin vs. Fehr; Fulton vs. Huey; Read vs. Lowenstein; Morehouse vs. Dunbar; Salmon vs. Dunbar; Drake vs. Rogers; Andenried vs. Welch; Sampson vs. Wood; motion granted for a commission. Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company vs. Ramsay; motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Sampter vs. Kelly; judgment for plaintiff for injunction as prayed for, and $400 damages with costs.

New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company vs. Levy; proposed case and amendments settled.

Kerschman vs. Lediard; proposed case and amendments settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

Brown vs. Valentine; judgment order signed.

Mary F. Trust vs. Joseph W. Trust; motion denied.

Ennis vs. Kanping; all orders vacated; no costs to either party, &c.

Andrews vs. Vreeland; motion for resale granted, unless the purchaser completes sale, &c.; $10 costs allowed.

Gertrude May vs. John May; motion for alimony denied, and allowance of $100 for counsel fee ordered.

Roberts vs. Haley; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Grau vs. Duncan; motion granted.
Brown vs. Wehle; motion granted.
Spelman vs. Wehle; order settled.
In the matter of the assignment of Robert L. Taylor; assignee ordered to account on or before 1st of July, 1870. Order to be settled on notice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS AFFECTING PRIORITY OF CLAIMS IN ADMIRALTY.

In the matter of the Petitions of Nelson D. White, of John Slater and of others, vs. The Steamboat *City of Norwich*, &c., the following opinion was given yesterday:

BENEDICT, J.—The applications which have been made in behalf of the several petitioners, who are now before the Court upon these petitions, will be granted so far as to permit them to take proceedings, either by libel or petition, to present their respective demands against the steamer *City of Norwich* for adjudication and payment out of the proceeds of the stipulation for value given in the discharge of the vessel from custody. The vessel being in existence, and within the jurisdiction of the Court, I see no objection to proceeding against her by libel, as has been done in some of the cases already presented to the Court—process against the vessel being of course stayed by the appearance of the claimants and the entry of an order declaring the libelants entitled to participation in the distribution of the proceeds of the stipulation for the value of the vessel already given, according to their equal rights in priority. Nor do I see any objection to proceeding by petition setting forth the demand and praying to be declared to be entitled to a decree directing the same to be paid out of the proceeds of the stipulation for value as the petition may appear to be entitled to share therein. Either method of procedure, as I conceive, may be followed, and under the circumstances should be permitted, notwithstanding the delay in making this application. It would perhaps have been competent for the Court, upon the application of the parties already before the Court as parties libelant, upon due notice, to have fixed a period of time within which parties claiming the benefit of the stipulation should present their demands, but no such limit having been fixed by any order of the Court, and the proceeding being novel, it would not be just, in view of all the circumstances of this case, to shut out these parties from presenting their demands for adjudication, notwithstanding the lapse of time and the fact that the causes already before the Court, arising out of the same collision, have been tried upon the merits, and interlocutory decrees entered therein. In granting so much of the prayer of these petitioners, I do not intend to decide in what proportion the demands of the petitioners, if they shall be proved, are to be paid out of the proceeds of the stipulation on file; nor in what order of priority as between the various demands against the vessel the petitioners are to be paid. These questions do not properly arise upon these petitions, and I can here consider only that part of the prayer which asks leave to present demands entitled to the security of the stipulation in Court, and to ask for such sum as shall be proved to have been liens upon the steamer in question, arising out of the collision referred to in the stipulation. Let orders be entered accordingly upon each petition.

George Place et al. vs. *The Steamboat City of Norwich, &c. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company* vs. *The Same.*—BENEDICT, J.—I have examined the questions raised before me by the motions of the libelants, and have arrived at the following conclusions: 1. The argument based upon the wording of the order which directed the discharge of the vessel on bail, and on the stipulation for value which was given in pursuance of that order, is without foundation. The stipulation was not taken by virtue of any provision of the act of March 3, 1851, (U. S. Stat. vol. 9, p. 635,) nor can it be effective to work out any limitation prescribed by that act. It is an Admiralty stipulation for value, taken simply to substitute a stipulation in place of the vessel in order to avoid the expense and loss of repeated seizures of the vessel upon demands arising out of the same occurrence, and the various lien creditors whose claims may be established before the Court, as arising out of the collision mentioned therein, must share in the proceeds of the stipulation in the same order of priority, and to the same extent as they would have been entitled to share on the proceeds of the vessel if she had been directed to be sold instead of bonded. 2. The act of March 3, 1851, has no effect to restrict the recovery in actions like these to a sum equal to a *pro rata* proportion of the value of the vessel and her freight pending, nor does it entitle lien creditors like these to a *pro rata* distribution of the proceeds of a vessel proceeded against in a Court of Admiralty. 3. No distinction between the proceeds of the stipulation given for the value of the vessel, and the proceeds of the sale of the vessel being permissible, the rule applied in the Admiralty to the distribution of proceeds of a vessel sold under decree must here control. In this Circuit the rule upon that subject is, that demands of the same character are to be paid in the order of instituting proceedings to attach the vessel or fund proceeded against. This rule was announced by Judge Betts in the case of the *Triumph*, was affirmed by Judge Nelson in the case of the *Globe*, (2 Black., C. C. K., 427.) It was again stated by Judge Betts in the case of the bark *Superb*, (April, 1852,) and also, after re-argument, in the case of the *Angelique*, (1853.) It was followed by Judge Shipman in the late case of the *Adele*, (1 Ben., D. C. K., 309.) This must be the rule of priority in this case, all the demands being conceded to be of the same rank. An order will accordingly be entered declaring the various libelants entitled to be paid out of the proceeds of the stipulation for value in the order of filing their respective libels.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

GRAU'S FRENCH THEATER INJUNCTION.

Jacob Grau vs. *William B. Duncan.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction granted at the instance of plaintiff, restraining the defendant from prosecuting certain proceedings to dispossess him (plaintiff) as tenant of the French Theater in Fourteenth-street. It appears from the affidavits used on the motion that Grau rented the theater from Duncan at an annual rent of $40,000, the term to expire on the 30th of September next, the rent payable in instalments of $500 weekly in advance, and $10,000 in cash or other securities for its payment, to be deposited with Mr. Duncan. About the 1st of January last the plaintiff was in arrears for rent to the amount of over $7,000, while at the same time he had, under one pretence or another, withdrawn the $10,000 securities from the possession of Duncan. Proceedings were then instituted by Duncan to dispossess Grau, but after considerable consultation, the proceedings were withdrawn on condition that Grau should execute a chattel mortgage on the fixtures, property, &c., in the theater, to secure the back rent, together with the future rent as it fell due, Grau, in the mean time, (while a schedule of the property was being prepared,) executing a bill of sale of the property as temporary security. The matter rested in this position until March following, when Grau departed for Europe, without having executed the chattel mortgage. The arrears of rent having at this time increased to about $12,000, proceedings to dispossess were renewed, and thereupon this injunction was obtained restraining the proceedings to dispossess on the ground, as Grau claimed, that the bill of sale was given in absolute payment of the rent already due at the time of its execution, together with the rent to become due, and that the amount due at the time when the proceedings to dispossess were commenced was less than the consideration of the bill of sale. The defendant, Duncan, contradicts distinctly and positively the allegation. Without going into the question as to which version of the transaction is the true one, Judge VAN BRUNT holds that, according to Mr. Grau's statement, no rent was due by him at the time of the commencement of the proceedings to dispossess; and this fact, if true, is an absolute bar to proceedings to dispossess, and can be so pleaded before the Justice before whom such proceedings are pending. The plaintiff, therefore, having his remedy at law, the Court will not interpose its equity power. The injunction is therefore dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 5.

Before Chief-Justice Daly, and Loew and Van Brunt, JJ.

ON QUESTIONS OF NEGLIGENCE OF BAILERS, JURORS ARE THE SOLE JUDGES.

The Laflin Powder Co., Plaintiffs and Respondents, vs. *James Nesmith and others, Defendants and Appellants.*—This was an action brought originally in the Marine Court to recover for the value of 561 bags of saltpeter. The facts, as appears by the statement of the case, were, that on the 30th of November, 1865, Parsons & Petit, as brokers, sold for Weston & Gay, to the respondents, the saltpeter, then on board (and to be delivered from) the bark *Littlefield*, lying at the wharf, near the Empire Stores, in the City of Brooklyn. The vessel on which the saltpeter was to be reshipped not having arrived in time, an arrangement was made with Mr. Baxter, the agent of the appellants at the stores, to place the bags on skids and cover them with tarpaulins, and to watch the same, which was done. The saltpeter was being removed in December following; seven bags were missing, for the value of which action was brought. On the trial of the action, the verdict of the jury was in favor of the plaintiffs, (respondents on appeal,) for the value of the missing bags, and on an appeal to the General Term of the Marine Court, the judgment was affirmed; from which judgment of affirmance, appeal is now taken to the General Term of this Court. The question on appeal was, whether the defendants (appellants) were bailers for hire; and, also, whether the jury on the trial were the exclusive judges of the fact of negligence. On the part of appellants it was claimed that where the evidence clearly showed that the same care was taken of this as of other property similarly stored, and of their own, the jury could not arbitrarily find that negligence had occurred. On the question of hire, it was claimed by respondents that the profit derived from the use of the tarpaulins and the watching of the goods constituted the appellants bailers for hire.

The Court affirmed the judgment of the General Term of the Marine Court, holding the appellants to be bailers for hire, and the jury, at the trial, to be exclusive judges as to the question of negligence.

Robert Andrews for appellants; Frank Byrne for respondents.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

PARTNERSHIP PAPER NOT TRANSFERABLE BY INDIVIDUAL PARTNERS.

McGuire vs. *Balen.*—This was an action to recover on a note for $373 16. It appeared that the note was made by the firm of Bardash, Balen & Co., and transferred to Provost, one of the firm, for his individual accommodation. Provost indorsed the note to plaintiff for a valuable consideration, and plaintiff now sues the firm to recover the amount. The evidence of these facts being in, the defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that indorsement by the individual partner did not give a legal title to the note.

The Court granted the motion and dismissed the complaint.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 5, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	110⅛	10 Hanover Bank...	108
8,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65...	109⅞	20 do.	107⅛
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,		50 Continental Bank	97
new	108⅛	10 do.	97⅛
50,000 do.	108⅜	5 B'k of Comm'h...	114⅛
10,000 do....s3	108⅜	5 Cent. Nat. Bank..	110
15,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.		20 Fourth N. Bank.	105⅛
s3	109⅛	7 Del. & H. Canal..	115⅛
85,000 do.	109⅜	200 West. Un. Tel....	32⅛
15,000 do....s3	109⅜	100 do....c	32⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	52⅛	200 Canton Co.	64⅛
1,000 do.	52⅜	1000 Pacific Mail	36⅜
10,000 do.	52⅛	200 do....b3	36⅛
10,000 do....s60	52⅛	100 do....b30	36⅛
10,000 do.	52⅞	100 Cum. C. Pf. b. c.	33⅛
105,000 do.	53	15 Penn. Coal....b.c.	120
20,000 do....s30	53	10 Adams Ex.	61⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s.x.c.	59	50 do.	61⅛
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, new.	69⅜	50 Lake S. & M. S...	87⅝
500 do.	69⅛	400 do.	87⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.	92⅛	1100 do...bet. call	87⅛
4,000 do.	92⅝	400 N. Y. C. & H. R.	92⅞
7,500 La. State 6s.,n.	72	100 do...bet. call	93
6,000 Ala. St. 8s, bds..	97⅛	30,000 N.Y.C. & H. R.	
5,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs	91⅞	Ctfs.	90⅛
5,000 A. & T.H. 1st M.	94⅜	10,000 do...bet. call	90⅛
24,000 C. & N.W. Con.		50,000 do.	90⅛
Con'ble Bds...	90	10 Reading	98
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	81	200 Clev. & P. R....s60	99⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d....	85	200 do.	99⅜
3,000 C. & R. I. & P.		100 do.	100
R. 7s.	98⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	73
5,000 N. J. Cen. n. b.	99	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	84⅝
10,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..	102⅛	300 do....b3	84⅜
20,000 Tol., & W. E.		100 N. J. Cen. R.	103⅛
Bds....b10	79	100 do.	103⅜
500 C. & A. Inc. Bds	88⅛	400 Mil. & St. P.	61⅛
3,000 Ohio & Miss.		400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅝
Con. Bds	84⅞	100 Tol., W. & W.	46
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st		50 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	
M. bds.	86⅜	bet. call	74½
5,000 do.	87	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s,		Guar.	94
1st M	105	100 do....s60	93⅛
1,000 D. & S. C. 1st M	95	100 Alt. & T. H.	39
1,000 Col. C. & I. C.		400 Ohio & Miss.	29⅜
1st M.	81	300 St. Louis & I.M.R	42⅝
5,000 do.	80⅜	200 do.	42⅜
5,000 Col., C. & Ind.C.		100 do.	42⅞
2d M.	61	20 Morris & Essex..	89⅛
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st M.	86	104 do.	89⅞
3,000 Am. D. & Imp.		200 Bos., H. & E. R.	4⅜
Co. 7s.	94	300 do.	4⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$500 U.S. 5-20 C., '62,		$1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,	
small	109⅛	new	108⅛
50,000 do.	110⅛	100,000 do....c	108⅜
6,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62.	106⅜	110,000 do.	108⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	109⅞	3,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'67, c	109⅛
4,000 do.	109⅜	35,000 do.	109⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64,	109⅜	10,000 do....b3	109⅛
2,500 U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	106⅛	3,000 U.S. 6s, Cur....	112⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65,	106		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	59	50,000 N. Y. Cen. & H.	
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	53⅛	R. Ctfs, bet. c.	89⅜
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n	22⅜	200 Harlem R. R.	142⅛
2,000 D., M. & T. bds.	92⅛	200 do.	142
2,000 Cen. Pacific R.		200 do....bet. call	141⅛
R. Gold Bds..	92	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅞
19,000 Ohio & Miss.		1400 do...bet. call	86⅞
Con. Bds	85	100 N. J. Central	103⅝
52 West. U. Tel.	31⅛	200 do.	103⅛
200 Pac. Mail	36⅜	500 Chi. & R. I....s60	117
100 U. S. Ex.	45⅛	500 do.	117⅛
100 do....b30	45	100 Mil. & St. P. R...	61⅛
500 N.Y.C. & H. R.R.	92⅛	20 Dub. & S. C. R.	107

TUESDAY, April 5—P. M.

The Money market has remained at 6 ₱ cent. rate, as the rule of the Street, although exceptions are made as high as 7 ₱ cent., while in some instances balances are left with the strong houses dealing in the public funds, as low as 5 ₱ cent. A considerable business on call loan was done among the Stock Brokers today at 6 ₱ cent., and at the close of the day balances offered by lenders were rather in excess of the demand. The Discount Brokers have also done a large business since yesterday in prime Merchant paper at 6½@7 ₱ cent. A single line of $600,000 of No. 1 bills, 60@90 days to run, was placed at 6½ ₱ cent. There is no pressure upon the Banks, as a rule, by their mercantile dealers for discounts, and we notice among the Merchants generally, as in the Bank movement, a decided tendency to caution and security. Nor is this feeling confined to the City of New-York alone. The National Banks for the Country at large, on their 22d January report to the Bureau at Washington, exhibited, in the aggregate, a very strong position, 23.72 per cent. lawful money in hand to all their demand liabilities, as against 21.19 per cent. in October last, and there is reason to believe that the report now being made up under the call for the 24th March ult., a still stronger position will be made manifest. Trade, if called dull, as it is in many quarters—though the fact is not so palpable in our weekly returns at New-York—may at least be credited as reasonably safe. The National Banks of the country cannot be charged with imprudence, or even undue expansion, while being threatened in Congress with an arbitrary curtailment of their privileges.

The other Wall-street markets, without being positively buoyant, were all firmer and generally higher than yesterday. The Foreign Exchanges were advanced to 108¾@108⅞ on London 60 days, and 109@109¼ short sight, and on Paris f.5.22½ to the dollar 60 days, and f.5.20 short sight. The sales of Gold were at 112@112¼@111⅞ ₱ cent. Tomorrow the Treasury Office will sell $1,000,000 Gold, and will buy on Thursday $1,000,000 United States 5-20s.

In the Public Funds a pretty free business was done in United States 5-20s on the basis of 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. for the 1867s, and the market left off firm.

The Southern State Bonds were again active for New Tennessees, and the speculators in these Bonds carried up the price to 53¼ ₱ cent., or 1⅞ ₱ cent. above the average sales of yesterday. There was only a retail busi-

been done in other descriptions at steady figures.

The Railway Stocks were not very active, but prices, on the business of Monday, were rather higher than yesterday throughout the New-York and Western lines. There was no marked favorite for the speculation for a rise, and no particular object of attack by the opposite party. Some gossip is indulged against the Lake Shore Stock in regard to a threat in the Pennsylvania Legislature to deal with the old charter of the Cleveland and Erie section within that Commonwealth. No particulars are given, while on the other hand it is claimed by the Pennsylvania Directors, (three in number,) of the Consolidated Lake Shore Company, that every requirement of the charter to the Cleveland and Erie section has been scrupulously observed. There is an increasing interest manifested at the Stock Board in the Stock as well as the Bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road. The stock sold to-day at 42¼ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 5.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼	110½
United States 5-20s of 1867	109½	109½
American Gold Coin	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	53¼	53¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅞	92¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	90½	89¾
Reading Railroad	97¾	97¾
Chicago and Rock Island	117¼	117¼
North-western Common	72¾	72¾
North-western Preferred	84¼	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	36	36½
St. Paul Preferred	74¼	74¼
St. Paul Common	61½	61¼
Lake Shore	87¼	87
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¼
New-Jersey Central	102⅞	103¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 5.

General balance yesterday	$82,160,301 29
Gold receipts	388,500 15
Gold payments	46,710 37
Gold balance	79,683,407 55
Currency receipts	1,175,029 03
Currency payments	347,556 26
Currency balance	3,445,922 76
General balance	83,223,101 36
Customs	278,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881.....113¾ 5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...108¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881...114¼ 5-20 reg., 1867.....108¾
5-20 reg., 1862.....X105¾ 5-20 coup., 1867.....109¼
5-20 coup., 1862.....110¼ 5-20 coup., 1868.....109¾
5-20 reg., 1864.....X105¾ 10-40 reg.....105¾
5-20 coup., 1864.....109¾ 10-40 coup.....106¼
5-20 reg., 1865.....X105¾ 6s currency.....112
5-20 coup., 1865.....

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex-coup.	58¾
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	53
Virginia 6s, ex-coup.	69¼
Georgia 6s	82
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92
N. Carolina 6s	46½
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22¼
S. Carolina 6s	73
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	82½
S. Car. 6s, Apl'l & Oct.	82¼
Missouri 6s	92¼
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.	83
Louisiana 6s	73½
Louisiana 6s, n bds.	72
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds.	76
Louisiana 8s, levee	90¼
California 7s	111
Connecticut 6s	100
Alabama 5s	97¼
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '90	108¾
Illinois Canal bds, '70	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100½
Illinois War Loan	100
Illinois 7 ₱ cent., '82	98
Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78	95
Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '83	95
Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78	98
Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War L'n	100
N. Y. 6s, Duty L'n	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '70	104
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '76	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '79	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '80	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '81	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '82	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '83	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '84	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '85	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '86	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '87	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '88	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '89	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '90	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '77	94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '38	82
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90
B., N. Y. & E. 7s, 2d, '83	70
Mich. C. 8s, '78	120
Chi., B. & Q. 8s	112
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97¾
M. So. & N. I. S. F.	98
Pac. 1st, guar. Mo. 6s	95
Central Pac. Bonds	91¾
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110
Alton & T. H. 1st	94½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	81
Chi. & N. W. 1st, 6s	94½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	92
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs	88
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84¾
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78½
Gt. West. 1st, '68	X101
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	84
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Gal. & Chic. 2d	93½
Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
Morris & Essex 1st	103
Morris & Essex 2d	96
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. New Bds.	98¼
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	103
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97¼
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	92
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76
Ohio & Miss. 1st	97
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	84¾
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	86¾
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Mar. & Cin. 1st	91
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80¾
Col., C. & Ind. 2d	61
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99
Bos., H. & Erie guar.	36
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139½	St. Nicholas	113
Manhattan	143	Commerce	114¼
Merchants'	124	Importers' & Traders'	145
Mechanics'	140	Park	165¾
America	145	Manf'r & Merchants'	100
City	210	Central National	109¾
Phenix National	105¼	Fourth National	105¾
Tradesmen's	152	Ninth National	110¾
Fulton	150	Tenth National	160
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Oriental	150½
National	114½	Gold Exchange	55
Seventh Ward	108	Del. & Hudson Canal	116¾
State of New-York	108	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	124	Cumberland Coal Pr.	33
Ocean	90	American Coal	36
Mercantile	120	Canton Co., Baltimore	62
American Exchange	114	Western U. Telegraph	32¼
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Mining	34
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Mining	6
Hanover	108	Mariposa Preferred	12½
Irving	116	Mariposa Trust Cer.	40
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	17
Citizens'	136	Adams' Express	61
Greens'	118	American Express	38
East River	105½	United States Ex.	45¾
Bank of Leather	105	Merchants' Union Ex	6
Coon Exchange	120	Pacific Mail	36¾
Continental	96		

The wonderful but not wholly unlooked for changes wrought by the Pacific Railway in the course of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coast and the Orient have not seriously affected the Stock and prospects of the Pacific Mail corporation, but they touch very nearly, if not vitally, the Panama Company, whose shares have fallen from 280 ₱ cent. below 140 ₱ cent., and whose Dividends are reduced from 24 ₱ cent. ₱ annum in Gold to 16 ₱ cent. in Currency. How long this reduced rate is to be maintained will depend more on the peculiar trade, which of right belongs to the Isthmus route, on the Pacific side with the Central American States and the South-west coast than upon the hope or prospect of recovering the lost traffic with San Francisco, China, &c.

In our long experience in this column of the TIMES, which dates from the early progress of the Panama Road, we have recorded the most astonishing fluctuations in the stock. In 1852 it was predicted that the completion of the work would make the Stock worth more than 350 ₱ cent. Two years thereafter, in 1854, one or more of its leading promoters were compelled to sell out at 60 or 65 ₱ cent. The stock subsequently advanced to all and more than its predicted price of 150 ₱ cent. In 1861 on the *Trent* difficulty with England it fell to 90@95 ₱ cents. Since then it reached 330 ₱ cent. And now, since the completion of the Pacific Road it has steadily fallen from 225 down to 140 ₱ cent. In the meantime a renewal of the charter from the New-Granadian Government, which by the original concession was to terminate in twenty years after the completion of the work, has been obtained for ninety-nine years, perpetuating a clause in the contract that if the Darien Ship Canal should be undertaken and successfully prosecuted, the Panama Company would be entitled to ample compensation for their exclusive privileges of transit across the Isthmus. The end of this remarkable history is yet to be written. Yesterday the twentieth or twenty-first annual election of the Company was held, and at the head of the ticket is the name of MR. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, one of the most conspicuous and enterprising promoters—if not the pioneer—of the enterprise twenty years ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury has very properly extended the privilege to the Bankers dealing in California Bullion of leaving their Gold bars in the Treasury, without coinage, in exchange for Gold Certificates, less the half ₱ cent. chargeable for coinage if the bars should not be withdrawn on proper notice.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,109,503.

A correspondent, dating from Selma, Ala., March 28, writes as follows of the Alabama Railroads: I have been held in check here for some days by a severe cold, contracted on my route hither, which will account for your first hearing from me at this point, instead of from New-Orleans, as I promised when parting from you in New-York. I do not regret the detention, however, as it has afforded me an opportunity to make many pleasant acquaintances and gather some important information respecting this State, as to its agricultural and mineral resources, and the moral, social and political condition of the people, of which I was before comparatively ignorant.

Alabama, like the most of her sister States, purified by the baptism of fire and blood she has passed through, and relieved from the incubus and blighting effects of the peculiar institution, is fast being regenerated, and is preparing herself for the prominent position among the States to which her almost unsurpassed mineral and agricultural resources entitle her.

An important, if not the chief element in this resuscitation is the system of railroads she has inaugurated. Like "the pillar of a cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night," which led the way for the Israelites of old out of the land of bondage, so the iron horse is leading the way for the disenthralled South, scattering with its fiery breath the mists of ignorance and prejudice, and crushing out with remorseless, but benignant tread, the animosities and heresies of the past. But let me get down a minute from my high horse, and call your attention to one of the prominent agents in this beneficent work. This place, you will recollect, suffered terribly during the rebellion from the raids of the Northern forces, particularly the cavalry under WILSON. A vast amount of private and public property was destroyed, together with the old Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, then in operation 135 miles to Jacksonville, with all its depots, machine-shops and rolling stock.

Upon the ruins of this road the present one, under the title of "Selma, Rome and Dalton," has been built, extending, as far as completed, from Selma to Rome, about two hundred miles, whence a further extension of forty miles to Dalton, Ga., is now in process of construction, to be finished by May or June. This road passes through, for its entire length, the most populous and richest agricultural and mineral sections; has the inside track, and, with its tributaries and the connecting lines with Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, now being constructed under the efficient supervision of E. G. BARNEY, so long and favorably known in railroad annals—which, when completed, will insure the shortest and most direct route to those places—it must take precedence, as the trunk road of Alabama, over all other competing lines.

The road has been built solely by the aid of Northern capital, and is in every respect a first-class road, complete in all its appointments.

A significant feature in its progress is that it is so little known, and that unlike similar enterprises, none of its securities have ever been put upon the market in this country or in Europe, nor have any measures been taken through the public journals to bring it into general notice, to account for which we can only surmise that its owners, satisfied with their investment, acting also upon the old maxim that "good wine needs no bush," and confident of the brilliant future which awaits them, have been content to bide their time, feeling well assured that its superior claims to favor will, in the natural progress of events, be timely appreciated.

While upon the subject of railroads, let me caution our Northern brethren not to be carried away by a too sanguine faith in such enterprises, nor to clutch at every *ignis fatuus* in the shape of a Southern railroad which is held out to them

Lost or Stolen Registered United States Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1870.

Registered Bonds of the following acts, numbers and denominations are caveated upon the books of this Department at this date, viz.:

ACT OF JAN. 28, 1847.

$200 each.—1620, 1720, 2132, 2270, 2271.
$300 each.—1697, 1698, 1699.
$500 each.—2987, 3088.
$1000 each.—7422, 7598, 7599, 8430.
$5000 each.—3044.

ACT OF FEB. 8, 1861.

$1000 each.—5221, 5712, 6125.
$5000 each.—2220.

ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

$50 each.—442.
$100 each.—752, 888.
$500 each.—933, 1867, 3471, 3906.
$1000 each.—2463, 8081, 8713, 10141, 11429, 18114, 20340, 20341, 22282.
$5000 each.—6428, 8540, 8761.

ACT OF FEB. 25, 1862.

$50 each.—742, 1509.
$100 each.—1249, 1763, 1749, 1750, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3547, 3549, 4081, 4627, 4921, 5021, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5200, 5201, 5202, 11404, 13405, 11406, 14112, 14114.
$500 each.—1273, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 3460, 4322, 5240, 7263, 8061.
$1000 each.—2122, 2241, 2242, 2243, 3244, 3245, 3306, 3309, 3310, 12110, 12111, 20471, 20472, 20473, 23029, 23030, 23031, 23429, 23430, 23431, 23559, 23560, 27666, 28023, 31360, 32263.
$5000 each.—3796, 7553, 9087.
$10,000 each.—318.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863, 10-40s.

$100 each.—1583, 1583, 1584, 1585, 3189, 3190.
$1000 each.—2291, 1795, 4899, 9746, 9747, 9748, 9749, 11632, 13247, 13248.
$10000 each.—11658.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1864.

$100 each.—2316, 2317, 2318.
$500 each.—1365.
$1000 each.—4143, 4144, 7398.
$5000 each.—2275, 3088, 3089, 3090.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

$100 each.—2405, 2406.
$500 each.—820, 871.
$1,000 each.—645, 646, 2536, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 3575, 3580, 4256, 4257, 4258, 4259, 4260, 4261, 4262, 4263, 4264, 4265, 7842, 7843, 9878, 9879, 9880.
$5,000 each.—1676, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010.
$10,000 each.—1488, 4405.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—JULY, 1865, CONSOLS.

$100 each.—3619, 3735, 3766, 3787, 3788, 8903, 8904, 9197, 9198, 9581, 10135.
$500 each.—1853, 1854, 2047, 3852, 3853, 4421, 5906, 6220, 6221.
$1000 each.—10925, 12301, 12302, 13126, 13127, 14066, 15111, 16331, 16332, 16969, 16960, 17013, 17004, 17005, 18878, 18879, 18880, 19085, 20032, 20033, 22910, 22911, 22912, 22913, 22914, 22924, 22925, 22926, 22927, 22928, 22929, 22980, 22981.
$5000 each.—2407, 2408, 2607, 4987, 5445.
$50000 each.—3226, 3227.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1867, CONSOLS.

$50 each.—338, 635.
$100 each.—856, 857, 1120, 3528, 4082, 4906, 4920, 4936, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5855, 5256, 5257, 6686, 6687, 6688, 6689, 7223, 7224.
$500 each.—615, 1115, 1985, 2971, 2972, 2973, 3168, 3177, 3185, 3277, 3478, 3497, 3515, 4482, 4547.
$1000 each.—3257, 3258, 7148, 7149, 8425, 11621, 11627, 11628, 11634, 11635, 11637, 11648, 11647, 11648, 11649, 11650, 11651, 11652, 11653, 11654, 12208, 12209, 12211, 12214, 12215, 12695, 12696, 12697, 12698, 14384, 14377, 14378, 14379, 14320, 14321, 14322, 14323, 14324, 14325, 16412, 16413, 16122, 16210.
$5000 each.—181, 182, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 3620, 3622, 3623.
$10,000 each.—2672.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1865—1868, CONSOLS.

$500 each.—355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362.
$1000 each.—1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1615, 1616.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868'S.

$1,000 each.—105, 101.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, 1868'S.

$5,000 each.—340.

Any correspondence in relation to above bonds should be addressed to the Loan Division of this office. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, held at Peoria, Ill., on the 25th of March, the following persons were elected as directors for the ensuing year: Zeno Secor, James W. Smith, Charles A. Secor, James F. Secor and Edward Weston, of the City of New-York; John B. Brown, of Portland, Me.; Gustavus Ricker, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Hill, of Warsaw, and Wm. H. Cruger, of Peoria, Ill. At a meeting of the new Board, ZENO SECOR was elected President; WILLIAM H. CRUGER, Vice-President, and THEODORE HIGBIE, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	12	Resin, bbls.	283
Cotton, bales	1,451	Petroleum, sef., bbls.	1,249
Dried Fruit, pks.	35	Beef, pks.	24
Eggs, pkls.	2,017	Cut-meats, pks.	646
Flour, bbls.	24,000	Lard, pks.	106
Wheat, bushels	18,620	Butter, pks.	899
Corn, bushels	1,900	Cheese, boxes	1,763
Oats, bushels	2,494	Tallow, pks.	7
Grass-seed, bushels	66	Dressed Hogs, No.	29
Malt, bushels	490	Pork-buts, bags	875
Beans, bushels	198	Rice, pks.	93
Corn-meal, bags	1,500	Starch, pks.	3,400
Hemp, bales	12	Tobacco, hhds.	160
Hops, bales	38	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	392
Hides, number	140	Whisky, bbls	483
Leather, sides	6,142	Wool, bales	119
Spts. Turpentine, bbls.	31		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Fine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Cultivator*, for Liverpool—814 bales Cotton, 1,014 boxes Bacon, 2 cases Worsteds, 11 cases Snakes, 238 pcs. Dye-wood, 40 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Gum-Arabic, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 7 hhds. Provisions, 7 bbls. Bladders, 36,526 bushels Wheat, 1,802 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *City of Cork*, for Liverpool—7,500 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bbls. Resin, 181 bbls. Pork, 70 bbls. Beef.

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—881 bags Coffee, 79 cases Sumach, 218 cases Segars, 166 pks. Furs and Skins, 264 pieces Mahogany, 2 cases Tobacco, 27 hhds. Tobacco, 9,100 boxes Extract, 19 bbls. Copper, 2 cases Tortoise-shells, 29 bbls. Potash, 25 hhds. Alpaca beans, 2,146 bbls. Resin, 50 hhds. Syrup, 200 bags Seeds, 2 cases Duck, 300 Oars, 2 bbls. Bees-wax, 1 case Essence Oil, 27 cells Packing, 191 boxes Clocks, 10 hhds. Tallow.

COFFEES—Have been quiet within a range of from $9 50@$7 25 for Rio, and $7 25@$8 for Porto, and (nominally) $9 2@$9 75 for Pearia, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in some request at 27c.@28c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Meet with a less ready sale on the basis of our quotations. Men's Thick Kip Boots at $3 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$3 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@

COTTON—Has been more active at a shade better prices, closing firmly. The inquiry for lots for forward delivery has been decidedly brisker. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,349 bales for early delivery, including 325 bales to shippers, 714 bales to spinners, 310 bales to speculators. Also 3,600 bales for forward delivery, including 1,100 bales, bases Low Middling, for April, 22¼c.@22½c.; 200 bales do., May, 22¾c.; 2,100 bales do., June, 22¼c.@22¾c.; 200 bales do., July, 22¼c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19	19¼	19¾
Good Ordinary	20¾	21	21¾	21¾
Low Middling	22¾	22½	22¾	2:
Middling	23¾	23½	23¾	24
Good Middling	24¾	25	25¾	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	7,101
Receipts last week	9,612
Receipts the preceding week	12,267
Receipts since Sept. 1	540,804
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	662,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	274,656
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	228,679
Estimated stock here	45,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been inactive, as a rule, yet have been quoted firm.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet, but steady. Live Geese, 80c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The business in most descriptions has been quite tame, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20 50@$23 50; No. 2 do., $15@$16; No. 3 do., $8 50@$10 50, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 34c.@35c. for Scale, and 27c.@28c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive within our previous range.

FLAX—There has been but little call for any description, though prices have favored purchasers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate sale reported for all grades of State and Western Flour since our last, yet prices have not varied remarkably. Some export purchases of low extras, chiefly state, were made on the basis of $4 75@$4 85 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 35@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 65@$4 95; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 95@$5 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$6 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 60
Extra State	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 70@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 30@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request and quoted heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$6 25 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet and depressed at $3 90@$5 for Inferior to Choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal in light supply and moderate demand at $4 30@$4 65 for Western; $4 35@$4 90 for Jersey; $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been neglected and nominal in price.

FRUIT—Raisins have been offered and purchased more freely, but at easier prices; sales 5,000 boxes Layer, part at $4 07½, currency, ₱ box. Currants have been in some request at former rates. Of Filberts, 150 bags have been taken on private terms. In other descriptions very little business has been transacted; prices have favored buyers. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 02@$4 10; old crop Layer Raisins $3 05@$3 25, currency, ₱ box; Currants, 12c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 22¼c.@25c.; Figs, 12½c.@24c.; Turkish Prunes, 10¼c.@11¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 10¾c.; Leghorn Citron, 34c.@37c., gold, ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, chiefly for export, though in part for milling. The offerings have been fair and prices have been quoted rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 32@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 24¼@$1 26½, in store and delivered; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $1 14, delivered; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 10@$1 12½, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 09@$1 11, in store and delivered; No. 2 and 3 Spring, Mixed, at $1 05; Rejected Spring at $1; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 50; Amber State at $1 25½@$1 26½, delivered, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand at firmer and buoyant, with very limited offerings of prime, although no sales reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels at $1 07½@$1 10 for Prime Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 07@$1 09½ for new Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 11 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, in store and delivered; $1 02@$1 11 for White Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye in fair request and held firmly at 92½c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; $1 06@$1 08 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in limited demand at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 for Canada West; 88c. for two-rowed State and 75c. for California, ₱ bushel. There has been decidedly more activity in Oats and prices have been quoted much firmer, closing strong and buoyant. The demand has been mainly for export and for lots in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels in lots, at 59c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at 57½c. in store; 60c.@65c. for White Western, in store and delivered; 61½c.@63c. for State, from store and delivered; 63c. for Pennsylvania; 58c.@59c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been offered more freely and has been depressed in prices, ranging from 87c.@$1 10, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 10,500 bushels within our range. The export clearances have been 1,302 bbls. Flour, and 42,733 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been quiet, but firm. Bagging has been reduced in supply and wanted at former rates. We quote Bags at 17½c.@19c., currency, for light to extra heavy, and 11¾c.@12c., gold, in bond, each; Bagging at 25½c.@26c., currency, and 18c.@18¼c., gold, in bond, ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate demand at $1 05@$1 20, for shipping, and $1 20@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive and heavy at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been more call for Manila, of which sales have been reported since our last of 6,000 bales at 14c.@14¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds have been very quiet. We quote: American (nominally) at $195@$210 for Undressed, and $265@$315 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $230, gold, ₱ ton; Jute at 8¼c.@8½c., gold; Manila, 14c.@14¾c., gold; Sisal, 12c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive on the basis of our quotations: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 23½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, second to good, 22½c.@23½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22¼c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21¾c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Buenos Ayres, 30@35 lbs., 25c.@25½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19¼c.@20c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16½c.@19c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19¼c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hacha, 17@20 lbs., 17¾c.@18c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Port au Plata, 16@18 lbs., 17¼c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 18c.@20c., gold, as they run. Texas, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@20c. Western, 18@20 lbs., 17c.@20c. South-eastern, 12@16 lbs., 14c.@16c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c.@16c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 13¼c.@14c.; Matamoras, 26@30 lbs., 15c.@15¼c.; Savanilla, 32@36 lbs., 12¾c.@13c.; Bahia, 29@32 lbs., 13c.@13¼c.; Chili, 29@30 lbs., 15¼c.@16¼c.; Sandwich Islands, 29@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 30@36 lbs., 11c.@12c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 22c.@23½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12¼c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11¾c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 9c.@9¼c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10c.@11c.; City slaughter, 60@80 lbs., 10c.@10¼c.; City Slaughter, 50@60 lbs., 9¼c.@10c., gold, as they run. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@12 lbs., 25¼c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@18 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 40c.; Gambia and Dinsan, 9@9 lbs., 31c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12¾ lbs., 15¼c.@16c.; Calcutta Dead Cow, 8½@9 lbs., 13¾c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12c.@13¼c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 13c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12¼c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold. Sales 2,100 Corrientes on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in limited request as a rule, including New-York at 18c.@26c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 16c.@22c.; Yearlings at 45.@6c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts today, 36 bales; exports, — bales.

HONEY—Continues very quiet at 72c.@75c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon.

LATHS—Eastern have been in light demand at $2 15@$2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—There has been a very moderate call for sole stock on the basis within our previous range. The days receipts have been 6,142 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been moderately dealt in within our previous range.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet at about previous quotations. Pig Iron has been less active, but quoted about as before in price. The main call has been for Scotch Pig, of which 200 tons have been taken at $32@$33 for Eglinton; and $33 for Gartsherrie. Some job lots of American Pig were placed at $28@$34 for No. 1, and $30 50@$32 for No. 2 ₱ ton. Rails have been less sought after on the basis of $60@$65, gold, for English, and $76@$78, currency, for American, as the worth, ₱ ton. Bar has been slow of sale within our range. Wrought Scrap has been salable on the basis of $40 for No. 1, from yard, ₱ ton. Lead

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY A. CRAM and Katharine S. Cram (Henry Cram, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Cram, deceased, and Henry A. Cram and George H. Moore, as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of George Charles Cram, deceased, against JAMES WATSON WEBB, Laura Virginia Webb, William Seward Webb, Henry Walter Webb, George Creighton Webb, Jacob Lewis Webb, Francis Everton Webb, John Philip Kemble Mason, Anna Louisa M

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
8th-av., corner 22d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Ringgold, and Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and Mrs. Phillips.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Qneen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AVALANCHE and JUMBO JUM. Leading characters by Messrs. Cochita, Ronzati, Harry Gurr, &c.

TAMMANY.
14th-st.
PROF. RISLEY'S COMBINATION OF ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 730 Broadway.
CHING CHOW HI, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Carlotta Patti, and Messrs. Theo. Ritter, Hermanns, Sarasoti and Squires.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
ORPHEON CONCERT. Artists: Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Luckhardt, and Messrs. Twitchell, Blay and others.

BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engravins of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The new conscription in Spain meets with resistance. At Barcelona, barricades were thrown up and the troops were obliged to charge on them in order to dislodge the rioters. At Lanz, near Barcelona, ten men were killed. Late dispatches report quiet restored. The Ministerial crisis is said to be ended....The accounts from the La Creuzot strike are more favorable to a peaceful solution of the difficulties. M. SCHNEIDER, one of the largest proprietors, has petitioned the Government for a withdrawal of the troops, as their presence tends to augment the disturbances....One-half franc per ton has been imposed on vessels with cargoes entering or leaving Bordeaux Harbor, by the Chamber of Commerce of that city....The Irish Waterford *Mail*, in announcing the passage of the Peace bill, appears in mourning for the "death of liberty of the Press."....At the annual dinner of the news venders, held in London last evening, CHARLES DICKENS presided and made a speech....The *North German Gazette* says that the threats and demands of Denmark in regard to North Schleswig render a restoration of friendship with Prussia impossible.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, during the morning hour, considerable discussion ensued upon a resolution—which was finally referred—offered by Mr. CAMERON, providing for a testimonial to the first volunteers of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as the first to respond to the call for troops at the beginning of the war. An adverse report was received on the bill requiring the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of Supervisors of Internal Revenue. The House joint resolution in reference to the *Oneida* disaster, and directing an inquiry, was passed. Early in the day the Georgia debate was resumed, Mr. SUMNER making a long argument in opposition to the Bingham amendment. He was followed by Mr. CARPENTER, at the conclusion of whose remarks the Senate, at 4¾ P. M., went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House, the bill in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau was passed by a vote of 104 to 61. In Committee of the Whole, the debate on the sections of the tariff relating to sugar was continued. Mr. ALLISON'S amendment, reducing the duty on clarified sugar from 3 to 2½ cents a pound, was adopted, the vote standing yeas 67, nays 65. No other changes were made in the bill until the paragraph taxing brandy was reached, which, after some debate, was changed from $2, as reported, to $3, by a vote of 60 to 53. Pending the discussion of the section relating to cordials, the Committee rose. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica, which was objected to, and at 4½ P. M. the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the New-York City Election bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and amendments increasing the stringency of the bill were adopted. The bill was subsequently passed by a vote of 32 to 0. The New-York Charter bill was taken up, and after voting down all amendments, the Senate passed it by a vote of 20 to 2, the negatives being Messrs. GREET and THAYER. The State Election bill was made the special order for Thursday evening next. The Senate took a recess till 7½ P. M., when the Excise bill was debated without final action. In the Assembly a joint resolution regretting the death of Gen. THOMAS, and that the members attend the funeral in a body, was adopted. The bill relating to unclaimed deposits in savings banks was laid on the table, to await reports of the amounts of such deposits. The bill appropriating $600,000 to tunnel Pine Hill for the Rondout and Oswego Railroad passed. The New-York City election bill was reported and the Senate amendments concurred in.

GENERAL.

Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 20th ultimo, are to the effect that the revolution is spreading and that the State of Bolivia had joined the revolutionists. Gen. BLANCO was advancing on Caracas. President MONAGAS had failed to subdue Carco.

During an inquiry in the Canadian Parliament on Monday night, the belief was expressed that the reported execution of SCOTT in Red River was unfounded, and only circulated to intimidate RIEL'S opponents. Col. JOHNSTON, Chief of the Six Nations at Brantford, has offered 600 braves to suppress the revolt.

We have returns this morning from all but six towns in Connecticut. Mr. ENGLISH'S majority for Governor in these is 655, which will probably be slightly increased by the vote of the towns not heard from, which last year gave Mr. JEWELL four majority. The Democrats have gained the State Senate by one majority; the House of Representatives will be close; the Republicans may have three or four majority.

The California Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday night.

The Indian Commissioner in Washington has received a dispatch from Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, announcing the safe arrival of the missing stage-coach at South Pass. The Indians engaged in the recent murders are believed to be Sioux. Gen. AUGUR has sent a company of cavalry to White Water.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 12:20 A. M. yesterday.

A Pottsville, Penn., dispatch says the miners' strike has become general in Schuylkill County. But a few small collieries continue work.

During the storm on Monday night the propeller *John Taylor*, of Albany, ran on Cook's Island, at the southern entrance to the Highlands, Hudson River, and broke in two. The passengers were taken off safe. The vessel will probably be a total loss. Her cargo will be saved.

A motion to dissolve the injunction restraining Mayor ELLYSON, of Richmond, from officiating in that capacity, will be heard in Washington on Thursday, before Chief-Justice CHASE, in Chambers. The legality of the writs of ejectment against ELLYSON are to be referred to Attorney-General HOAR. The State Courts have enjoined the city officials not to pay or otherwise recognize Mayor CAHOON.

The municipal election in Cincinnati has resulted, in the School Board, in the return of twenty-six for the Bible in schools, and twenty-two against.

At the McFarland trial, yesterday, the whole day was occupied in efforts to complete the jury. The result was the securing of only three additional jurors, making eight in all. The jury will probably be completed today.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening. Hon. JOHN BIGELOW read an interesting paper on "Beau Marché."

The Business Outlook.

The country has been blessed with abundant crops, but not with successful trade. Without any disturbance to our industry from strikes, or the want of raw material, or any demand upon us for money from abroad, in the midst, indeed, of health, plenty and quiet, severe suffering has been felt. We have had all the conditions for success upon which commercial nations rely to accomplish success, but instead of the prosperity that was expected reverses have followed.

Although we are exporting cotton, grain and petroleum in large quantities, profit is made only upon cotton, and that at diminished rates. Last year middlings were sold at this time at twenty-nine cents, and they now bring about twenty-three. The situation with respect to cotton is peculiar. The production of the staple is not yet sufficient for the supply of all the looms in manufacturing countries—a want which permits combination to keep up its price, and particularly as it is more damaging to have machinery idle than to run it at only a small loss. The refiners of petroleum are selling it for export at from a dollar to a dollar and a half per barrel under cost. Upon grain the producer is suffering a loss greater, probably, than that of the refiners of petroleum. The immense woolen manufacture of the United States of cloths and cassimeres is conducted, except for some specific article constituting a specialty, at insufficient remuneration. The cotton mills of the Northern States are worked in but few instances at a profit. It can hardly be supposed, under these adverse circumstances, that trade can be conducted with success, and hence commercial failures. The policy of forcing down gold prematurely has produced these results.

There are numerous buyers in our market, but they purchase sparingly. The idea is quite general among them that we are on the direct road to specie payments, and the reason is given for their light purchases that when this event arrives they prefer, instead of holding large stocks, to be in a situation to purchase freely under the new conditions. Opinion we are told is power, a truth which is fully illustrated in the present state of trade.

Although there has not been a time since the termination of the war when the circumstances were actually less favorable for a return to specie payments than now, because our indebtedness to the other side has been augmenting with each successive day—yet the delusion that we are about to reach the promised goal cannot easily be dispelled. The only feature favorable to such return appears in the general shrinkage in the price of commodities; but as this has been brought about violently, unnaturally and unwisely, it cannot be regarded as one of the means to that end.

The misfortune of nearly all producers and traders in the United States results from this, that they have paid currency prices for what they have to sell and are obliged to sell at very nearly gold prices. If the fall can be maintained, the problem will be solved that $356,109,621 of legal tenders, $39,568,079 61 of fractional currency, $45,565,000 of three per cent. certificates, $38,848,500 of gold certificates and nearly three hundred million dollars of national bank notes—together about seven hundred and eighty millions—is not an excessive paper circulation for this country. We include the three per cent. certificates in the enumeration because they are mainly held by national banks in lieu of a specie or legal tender reserve. The quantity of specie in the banks is referred to as evidence of strength. It must be borne in mind that this consists not of gold but of gold certificates. The $105,415,745 08 of coin held by the Sub-treasury is represented by certificates to the extent of nearly thirty-nine million dollars, most of which is held by banks, largely, however, in the shape of deposits. The Government is the real owner of about twenty-five million dollars of the sum in its coffers.

It is supposed that a moderate advance in prices must take place soon after Congress adjourns, as the passage of the Funding bill, with the clause authorizing the absorption of legal tenders, is not expected. The rapidity of the advance will be promoted whenever the foreigner, to whom we are heavily indebted in bonds for national and corporate debts and for temporary balances, shall require coin. As long as the rate of interest in England remains at three per cent., or under four, or perhaps five, the rate will be accepted as indicating that money is not in urgent demand in Europe. This will allow us to go on in the imprudence of incurring debt, and thus enable us to keep exchange in our favor, and continue the delusion that it results from a favorable balance of trade. The failure to pass a funding bill armed with the authority it contains to absorb the legal tenders and enforce its provisions, will be beneficial to trade at least for the present, as it will be equivalent to an announcement that a return to specie payments is postponed until we shall have acquired the gold which authorizes a step so decisive.

Municipal Reform.

The almost unanimous demand of the people of this Metropolis for a thorough reform in the election of officers, as well as in the general administration of affairs, has been acceded to in a way and with a celerity which is remarkable. Despite the incredulity as to the possibility of reform expressed by those who thought the City hopelessly given over to the control of lawlessness and corruption, the voice of the law-abiding, order-loving, tax-paying class has been heeded. The new Election law and the new charter, published by us on Tuesday last, were passed by the Senate yesterday and were sent to the Governor for his approval. In all probability they have ere this received his signature and are now laws. The new charter received the vote of every Senator but two, and the new Election law was passed unanimously.

It is almost without precedent that such important action, involving such large reforms, and concerning which there has been such a sharp factional contest, should be attended with such unanimity. One of the most singular things connected with the whole affair seems to us to be the entire lack of influence exerted by the Union League Club, or by Mr. GREELEY, as their accredited spokesman, even upon the Republican members of the Legislature. It would have been fair to expect that so pronounced an expression by that body would have been heeded by at least one Republican Senator, but it seems that it was not.

Another most singular feature of yesterday's work was the final demonstration which it afforded of the utter *fiasco* of the O'Brien or *World* faction of the Democracy. It was a most lame and impotent conclusion of a movement which was begun with a high-sounding proclamation, and waged with an unwonted show of vigor. The result to that faction has been a most humiliating and ignominious defeat. Recent political history does not record such another.

Of the two enactments we regard the new Election law as the most salutary. It strikes at the very root of the intolerable evil which has hitherto existed, by placing it in the power of the people to secure an honest expression of the general will. Hereafter, if the responsible and honest portion of our citizens will but attend to their duties, we can have fair elections. If they do not, they will be estopped of future complaint. To the State at large the new bill is of special importance, in that it will prevent a repetition of these monstrous frauds by which the voice of the rural districts has been overcome and its majorities nullified.

The new charter is very generally conceded to be a good one. The vote by which it was passed ought certainly to be accepted as a sufficient guarantee that it is. It is not to be supposed that the Citizens' Association and the members of both Houses of the Legislature could be induced to sanction it, if it were not. In the matter of practical interpretation and judgment of so important and formidable a document, we defer to the opinions of those who have given it that close examination which it deserves. We have the assurances of the best men of both parties that it is a substantial and reliable reform, and from the examination we have been able to give it we are inclined to concur in that opinion. At all events, it is a vast improvement upon the old one, and if it shall be put in operation by Mayor HALL with that regard for the general welfare which we have reason to anticipate, we feel sure that our citizens will have reason to count yesterday's work in the Legislature as most important and salutary.

Poor Ireland!

The more we consider Mr. GLADSTONE'S bill for "preserving the peace" in Ireland, the deeper becomes our conviction that it is a measure which cannot fail to aggravate the sufferings of the Irish people, and to render the ancient differences between England and Ireland perfectly hopeless of adjustment. The Irish people may well say, "if this is what we are to get from a Liberal Government, the sooner we fall under the comparatively gentle rule of the Tories the better." Let us look into one or two of the provisions, as expounded by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—which heartily approves of the bill, and only grumbles because it was not introduced before.

Resident magistrates and county inspectors are to have warrants placed in their hands authorizing them to search any man's house for arms at all hours of the day or night. If A has a grudge against B, he has only to give the nearest Magistrate a hint that the said B has arms in his possession, or that he has written a threatening letter. B's premises may then be ransacked, and if a pistol is found, or a scrap of writing which seems to connect him with threatening letters, he may be sent to prison and kept to hard labor for two years. In the time of the French Revolution, when any man who was declared "*suspect*" was torn away from his family and sent to prison, greater wrongs were not possible than under the system of espionage thus established by Mr. GLADSTONE.

If a man is found walking out of doors after dark in proclaimed districts he may be arrested. "If he can show no lawful purpose or excuse in being abroad at night he may be imprisoned for six months." Thus if a man went out to smoke a pipe with his neighbor he might expiate the crime by six months' imprisonment.

Inns may be closed at sunset by the Police, and "suspicious strangers" lodged in jail. People had better be careful how they go traveling in Ireland for some time to come. Newspapers which give offense to the Government are not to be prosecuted according to the ordinary forms of law, but the Police are empowered to walk into the office, seize the type and machinery, turn out the editors, and lock the premises up. No such despotic measure has been attempted in a "free" country for many a long day.

If a witness is summoned before a Magistrate, and cannot or will not give evidence, he may be summarily committed to prison for six months. Why not revive the *peine fort et dure* at once? It would have been quite worthy of the general character of this bill. Persons accused under most of the provisions of the act will have no right to demand a trial by jury, but may be sent to jail by the Justices off-hand.

There were always plenty of "sneaking spies" in Ireland who were only too ready to turn round and "inform" upon any one against whom they had a spite. Henceforth this class will have their hands quite full. As blood-money is to be paid to the informer, the game will be lucrative in itself, and afford the opportunity for wreaking private malice. Thus, once more is Ireland to be handed over to base-hearted spies and relentless police. Men are to be brought up for a hurried trial, and deprived of their liberty under the influence of panic, or a desire to "please the Government." What can we look for but sorrow and disaster from a law which sanctions all these cruel outrages? Mr. GLADSTONE has made a false step which ought to result in his ruin, as it will assuredly leave an everlasting stain upon his reputation.

Labors of a Legislative Committee.

Our readers must have often felt a deep compassion for the severe labors of the legislators at Albany. The weary hours of Committee-work and long sessions, and the application of brain to the many difficult questions of finance and political economy which come before them, tell on the overworked organizations of our law-givers. When accordingly they are appointed on Committees of Investigation, it is but natural that they should need refreshment and stimulus. None but a penny-wise, narrow reformer would begrudge them their glass of wine and cigar on their Committee duties. Great mental efforts, it is well-known, produce a corresponding drain on the physical system. The legitimate effect of alcohol and tobacco, we are assured by physiologists, is "to retard waste." What the brain-waste of our honored legislators at Albany must be, may be judged from a "little bill" presented recently at the meeting of the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration."

Our readers will remember that about a month ago some of the unemployed men supported by this Board on Ward's Island, becoming *ennuyé* by a long Winter of idleness, went into a little scrimmage to relieve the monotony of an almshouse life. A few heads were broken, when at length the Superintendent, with the aid of the Police, quelled the disturbance, and all became quiet again. This important occurrence was at once telegraphed to Albany, and a Legislative "Committee" appointed to investigate the matter. One can faintly imagine the trying questions of administration, economy and finance in the management of Ward's Island, which came before this able and august Committee. The strain on the nervous system and the "brain-waste" can only be judged of by the methods adopted to "retard" it.

The Committee was, we think, composed of four members. Their first session, on March 5, was a peculiarly exhausting one, from 1 o'clock to 7½. During this time they consumed, made away with, or carried off bodily, the following gentle stimulants: Four hundred cigars, three and a half dozen champagne, eighteen bottles of brandy, nine ditto of whisky, three ditto of Madeira and three of claret. Their next session, on March 7, at Castle Garden, does not seem to have been so trying, being only from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. On this occasion the waste was easily relieved by sixty-six bottles of wine and twenty-seven of brandy and whisky. Their last effort, on Saturday, March 12, must have been mere play, as it occupied but two hours, and was relieved only by the trifle of three gallons of sherry and three hundred cigars. This able and difficult investigation only cost the Commission some $374, which was very cheap indeed.

We exceedingly regret that we cannot lay before our readers the ponderous results of this hard-working Commission. Whether it was ascertained that the "Dutch" or the "Irish" faction gained the day in the scrimmage, or that the bread for the emigrants was "soggy," or the meat salt or not, we have not been able as yet to inform ourselves. Possibly these profound and intricate investigations somewhat obscured the mental faculties of this able Committee, and they are not fully aware themselves of the consciousness of which they arrived. Their labors can best be judged of by the "bill" which a grateful community will pay.

Our Foreign and Inland Commerce.

It is not to be wondered at that our national pride should be wounded by the decay of American shipping, and by the necessity which has intervened since the rebellion broke out of relying upon foreign merchant service to make our commercial exchanges. Previous to 1861 it had been our boast that American ships penetrated every sea and that our flag floated in every port. The exigencies of war, however, destroyed our growing maritime supremacy, and the resulting derangement of industry and prices have rendered us unable to compete with other nations as formerly. We find ourselves unable to construct ships as cheaply as other nations, and consequently unable to compete for the commerce of the world on advantageous terms. One reason for this is to be found in the revolution which has taken place in the construction of ships and in the material used. Iron is fast superseding wood, and organized facilities in the way of skilled labor and machinery have become so firmly established abroad, particularly in Great Britain, that rivalry on our part for the present is almost hopeless.

The Clyde, the Mersey, and the Thames are lined with docks, and resound with the clangor of forges and riveting-hammers rearing huge hulks. The banks of the former river are for miles a continuous dock-yard, constantly turning out splendid vessels for sale in the world's market. As yet they can be produced there far cheaper than in this country, and the consequence is that we must either buy or forego our wonted competition in the merchant service. To our mind the problem how to overcome this disadvantage is one which, in due time, will solve itself. It certainly need not be a matter of undue solicitude. Until we can obtain cheap materials and labor we cannot hope to accomplish it, and it would be folly to add to the general burden by subsidizing American shipping. Such a policy would simply be an invidious favoring of one interest at the expense of all others.

The true remedy lies in a rigid economy and retrenchment, and in such a material reduction of taxation that enterprise will be stimulated, capital brought into active and profitable use, and labor cheapened by a material reduction in the cost of living. These things accomplished, we shall be able to compete with the world in the construction of ships, both of wood and iron. We have unlimited resources of both materials. In a very few years, with a permanent and judicious policy, we shall be able to furnish iron for ship-building, of superior quality and at less cost than Great Britain. It only requires that capital and labor shall be developed, and we shall be in a situation to supply the world instead of being a buyer abroad. Until that time arrives we maintain that our true policy is to go into the open market, and buy ships for foreign trade where we can get them cheapest. It certainly is a fallacy to undertake to control the natural law of supply and demand by so shallow a device as that of paying subsidies, which is simply taking money from one class and giving it to another.

Public money expended in subsidizing ocean steamers would benefit comparatively a small interest. There is a deal of popular delusion in regard to our foreign commerce. It is far inferior, both in extent and importance, to our great inland trade. The commerce of the lakes is considerably greater than that of New-York, and so is that of the Ohio or the Mississippi. Considered as a matter of material advantage and development, it is of infinitely more importance that our great inland system of intercommunication should be fostered by means of Government appropriations than that American-built ocean vessels should be subsidized. The channels of our great rivers need to be improved, harbors constructed upon our magnificent chain of lakes, canals and railroads aided and encouraged, so that the people shall have adequate avenues in every direction from the center to the circumference of our country. In that way manufactures and agriculture will be brought together and enabled to effect cheap exchanges, while the surplus will find its way to the markets of the world, at a cost of transportation which will enable the American producer to compete successfully, and regulate our foreign exchange of values.

It makes but little real difference whether these commercial exchanges are effected in American or foreign ships, so long as it is done as cheaply or cheaper than we could do it ourselves. The world's marine competitions will always adjust freights, so that American markets will be supplied without undue discrimination against us. We may safely leave that matter to regulate itself for the present at least, but our inland commerce is a very different affair. It must be manipulated by the Government in order to enable the interior producer to reach the international carrier and compete successfully in foreign markets. The Iowa farmer must be able to sell his wheat in Liverpool in competition with the Odessa merchant, and in order to enable him to do so the cost of inland transportation must be reduced to the lowest practicable point by means of adequate and free avenues to the seaboard. Interior competitions must be created to that end, which can only be done by the General Government. Until it is done our vast domain will be a source of isolation, and the people will be hampered rather than benefited by their surplus productions. Hence, we say that it is our inland commerce rather than our ocean marine that chiefly demands protection and development at the hands of Congress.

The movement in the House of Representatives yesterday, to make the Congressional elections uniform throughout the country, is a most acceptable one—important in respect to uniformity, and valuable as guarding against double voting on the Congressional tickets in different States. The bill, which will no doubt become an act of Congress, is to go into effect, under the new census of 1870, in November, 1872, in the elections for the Forty-third Congress. It could not conveniently go into effect next November, for the Forty-second Congress, because many of the States must have reasonable notice to change their present times of election. The day of the New-York general election is designated in the bill—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Mr. LOGAN'S Army bill was pushed through the House as a severe and stringent, but successful, measure of economy. And now comes Mr. WILSON with another bill in the Senate, the argument for which is that it will "save millions, while Mr. LOGAN'S bill would increase the expenditures by three millions." This is all very well for Mr. WILSON'S case, but how is it for Mr. LOGAN'S? And how can we be sure that some other arithmetician will not figure up, by and by, that Mr. WILSON'S bill will increase the cost by five millions, while his specific will save ten? We incline to think that there needs to be some more figuring on the subject before a result is reached, and that we may be best off for the present if we let well enough alone.

Judge INGRAHAM has done his duty in refusing to interfere with the sentence passed on REYNOLDS, the murderer. We cannot believe that Gov. HOFFMAN will be less mindful of his responsibilities to the public. There is not the slightest real ground for the appeal made on behalf of REYNOLDS. Medical men of first-rate ability and experience have examined him, and declared that he is fully accountable for his actions. In the face of their testimony, an opinion from "Dr. ECHEVERRIA" is of no value. Dr. CLYMER certifies that he was asked to see REYNOLDS, did so, and told prisoner's counsel that he had better not call him to give evidence. All the circumstances in connection with the defense are so clear that Gov. HOFFMAN cannot be deluded by any of them. If our laws are not to be made into a complete laughing-stock, the sentence on REYNOLDS ought to be carried out.

Some people expect a good deal from women when once they fairly take part in the great questions of the day and contribute to the stock of public ideas; and there is no doubt they will make a number of sensible suggestions. The other day FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, in a communication to the New-York Prison Association, advised them to turn the jails into workshops, where criminals could pay for property stolen and their own expenses. The idea is a good one in its simple directness, and also as it leads to the more radical idea of setting people to work without the necessity of going to jails—that is, of regulating and distributing them, in this country of undeveloped resources, into all districts and departments where their work would be needed and profitable. By such means a great crowd of persons would be kept out of the prisons; and for this great end the good sense of society will, no doubt, provide a proper system in time.

We have just concluded the fifth annual return of the eventful period which, perhaps more than any other, will mold the national destiny. It will be remembered that SHERIDAN returned on the 26th of March, 1865, from his famous raid on the James River Canal. Five days after came Five Forks, on March 31 and April 1. On the 2d of April, GRANT assaulted and took the Petersburg lines. Then followed the evacuation of Richmond, the pursuit and capitulation of LEE'S army, and finally, on April 10, the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS himself. These memorable events we now look back upon not with unbecoming exultation, but with devout thankfulness that through them Providence permitted us to gain the assurance of continued and undivided national existence; and that the South itself is thus early persuaded that even for her own true and permanent welfare events could not have better happened otherwise.

A slander of a peculiarly gross description was telegraphed over the cable the other day to a contemporary. It reflected upon the character of Mr. PAUL FORBES in so odious a manner, that every one acquainted with the high character of the gentleman in question must have at once suspected the truth about its origin. The *Herald*, which published the dispatch, cannot possibly have been aware of its true purport—it is not always possible to prevent a telegram creeping into a newspaper at a late hour of the night. But that the message itself was dictated by the basest malignity on the part of a certain Cuban "ring" is as clear as the sun at noonday. Mr. PAUL FORBES needs no vindication at our hands, but it is hard for any man to find himself the subject of a malicious attack through a medium which is necessarily circulated from one end of the country to the other.

A very forcible illustration of the unfavorable results of the existing tariff on iron has just been made in Detroit, and fully sustains Commissioner WELLS' report. Mr. WILLARD S. POPE, a civil engineer and a stockholder in the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, asserts that the increased cost of pig-iron under the present tariff almost entirely forbids its use in bridge-building, and therefore prevents the employment of thousands of men in that line. Iron bridges now cost from sixty to one hundred per cent. more than wooden ones, but with a price bearing a fair relation to the cost of production the difference would be reduced to twenty per cent. Iron would then be almost exclusively used for bridges, and a hundred times as much would be used, to say nothing of the increased employment of capital and labor, and the greater revenue which would be received by the Government. Commissioner WELLS also estimates that under the present tariff at least forty thousand men are prevented from finding employment in the building, equipment and sailing of iron sea-going vessels, who would otherwise be actively engaged in that business.

Mr. THURLOW WEED has written an interesting chapter on President LINCOLN as a Cabinet-maker. It will be found in another part of this paper. Although short, it contains several facts that will be new to the general public, and will increase the desire of the reader to see the complete autobiography so long promised.

A new comic paper has been started in New-York, the first number of which was not very brilliant, and the second of which was a great improvement on the first. Much good may be done by a really clever humorous journal, and we shall be glad to see the projectors of *Punchinello* liberally encouraged, so that they may do all that is in them to win success. The occasion naturally provokes much comment regarding funny papers in general and the reasons in particular of their failure among ourselves. We imagine that the enigma, like many others, may be solved by simple reference to habit. The London *Punch* when started was the only publication of its class, and there are several daily graphic journals in special fields established in New-York for which no niche was apparent when they began. Humor of the sort needed for such a paper is among the rarest of commodities, but we have not the least doubt that if *Punchinello* can be kept up to the right mark for a reasonable time, it will become an established favorite.

WASHINGTON.

Tariff Discussion in the House—The Funding and Army Bills in Committee—The Venezuela Claims—Alaska Fur Seal Fisheries—Georgia—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The debate in the House for the past two days has been wholly confined to the sugar clause. Yesterday the Committee was sustained by fixing the duty on raw or Muscovado sugars at two cents per pound, with an amendment to the clause which is a curious thing. After providing for a duty of two cents on all raw or Muscovado sugars, they insert, "and on all other sugars not above No. 12 Dutch Standard in color." Now this is precisely what raw Muscovado sugars are, and the question is, why repeat the enactment of the same duty on the same thing? The secret is that a certain small quantity of Porto Rico sugars, which come from the top of the hogshead when the molasses is drained off, and are, therefore, brighter and dryer than most raw sugars, and fit for the use of some classes, but still not above No. 12 Dutch Standard in color, are thus admitted at the same rate as the refiners' sugars. This was thrown out as an inducement to secure votes for the next clause, governing the duty on clarified sugars, which was fixed by the Committee at three cents per pound, a reduction of only half a cent per pound, while the reduction on the refiners' sugars is from three to two cents, or one cent per pound. Today the contest on clarified sugars began, and was again most vigorously conducted by Messrs. ALLISON and SCHENCK. The former moved to strike out three and insert two and a half cents per pound, so as to give the consumer the benefit of the same reduction on clarified sugars that the refiner has on raw sugars, to wit: one cent per pound. After nearly two hours, discussion ALLISON came off victorious by only two majority, the vote standing 67 to 65. This is a step in the right direction, and indicates that some of the errors in the classifications of the bill on other articles will also be corrected. On refined sugars the Committee's rates were agreed to, viz: four cents. A substitute for this clause was submitted by Gen. SCHENCK and agreed to, which changes the phraseology, but not the rate of duty. Syrups, molasses, and all the spices were then passed. The proposal of the Committee to put cotton machinery on the free list, in order to get the Southern vote, has startled the steel and machinery men of New-England from their very foundations, and they consider it a piece of injustice and treachery; the bill really puts up the duty on steel by the new classification, and now to admit machinery free is an awful blow to these men; they therefore threaten a solid vote from New-England against the leading features of the bill, unless there is a compromise. This development, on the whole, is a good thing; it teaches people, and especially members of Congress, that there is no hope for a settlement of these questions, save in genuine tariff reform. There is a deplorable amount of ignorance still prevalent in the House, notwithstanding all the talk on the subject. Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, Democrat, made an adroit bid for the negro vote yesterday, when he said he thought they would prefer cheap hats, cheap shoes, cheap shirts, cheap hoes and cheap plows, in preference to fine cotton machinery free and high-priced iron and steel as a consequence.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee, at their meeting today, listened to an argument from Hon. AMASA WALKER, political economist, against any increase of bank or other irredeemable circulation, and against the Funding bill. The Committee did no business, and have as yet arrived at no conclusions on these subjects.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have made short work of the claim set up by the Venezuelan Government that there was fraud in the action of the Commission appointed to settle claims between the two Governments. The papers from that Government, which pretend to sustain that charge, were only presented to the House last week, yet the Committee were able, yesterday, to agree on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the adjudication of claims pursuant to the terms of the Convention with Venezuela, is recognized as fair, conclusive and valid against said Republic, and for the purpose of enforcing and collecting the sum of money so awarded, the President is hereby authorized and directed to make demand upon the Republic of Venezuela for immediate payment, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such payment, that he employ such portion of the naval or military force, as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said Convention.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

Mr. DIXON, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House, will endeavor to obtain the floor some day this week, for the purpose of calling up the bill regulating the Alaska fur seal fisheries. The Secretary of the Treasury is particularly anxious that this measure should be disposed of as early as possible. The season for taking the seals has come, and the interests of the Government and of the revenue will suffer unless he is empowered to take speedy action on the subject.

THE ARMY BILL.

The subject of the army reduction and reorganization, as proposed in the bill of Gen. LOGAN, was yesterday considered in the Military Committee of the Senate. Mr. WILSON'S bill was read and compared with Gen. LOGAN'S measure, and the sentiment of the Committee appeared to be in favor of reporting the former. Both bills agree substantially, so far as the reduction of the army is concerned, but they reach that end by different means. The pay sections were under discussion principally, and, being the same in both bills, they will be agreed to, but the provision for monthly payments will be stricken out by the Committee, who are of the opinion that the present system is sufficient for all requirements of the service.

A NOVEL QUESTION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court yesterday appointed a committee of three to investigate a rather novel case which was presented some time ago. A colored man named A. A. BRADLEY, formerly of Boston, and latterly of Georgia, was admitted to practice in the Court. Since his admission it has been ascertained that he was debarred for some cause or other, while in Massachusetts, and on becoming cognizant of this state of facts the Court suspended him. There is no difficulty whatever as regards color, and the Committee was appointed simply to inquire into his legal status and qualifications.

GEORGIA.

It would appear as if Georgia was destined, or intended to remain with us, to the end of the legislative chapter of the present session of Congress. The entire reconstruction question, with all its bitterness and bickerings, and possible and impossible, practicable and impracticable theories, enter into the debate from day to day, without the slightest prospect of an end coming to the dreary talk. Mr. SUMNER made one of his able and characteristic speeches today, and we had an eloquent burst from the Hon. Mr. CARPENTER, who went back to war days and before that time. A faint effort was made to secure a vote to-morrow evening, and everybody was willing, except some extreme Radical Senators, who would not hear of the proposition. The disposition to talk was so great that a motion to go into Executive Session was strongly resisted, but a majority decided for that course, as it was the only mode of escape from theorising, and so-called statesmanship.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN SHIPS.

The Committees of Commerce of the Senate and House hold a joint meeting to-morrow morning, to decide on some line of policy relative to the numerous applications coming from the seaboard all over the United States, for the naturalization and registration of foreign ships. This question has been frequently talked over

during the last and the present session of Congress in both Committees, and has occasionally been ventilated a little on the floor. There are at the present time almost thousands of ships, sailing under British colors, which are owned in America. Their owners were compelled during the war to take out foreign registers or lose their property, as the Government was unable to protect them against the Confederate cruisers. In one Massachusetts district alone that of New-Bedford, there was destroyed upward of four millions of shipping, and to save the remnant of their property the owners placed it under the British flag. Residents of the district in question have filed claims to the above amount for losses sustained, which is included in what are called the Alabama claims. One of the questions which the Joint Committee will consider is, what should be done with applications of this character? There is some conflict of views on the subject. Some members of the Committee are in favor of dealing liberally with these cases, and others are opposed to showing them any favor whatever, and of excluding them forever from the privileges of American registration, except on the payment of the usual tonnage fees of twenty per cent. The Department appears to be of the same opinion, and have not yet recommended the registration or enrollment of a single vessel thus circumstanced. The idea of the Committee appears to be to fix, if possible, on some plan of discrimination between the applications, and to frame a general bill, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to certain vessels. What line of policy they will pursue or adopt in the matter, cannot now be exactly foreseen or indicated. The applications before Congress are numerous, and there are hundreds of cases awaiting some precedent to be made, which will come up by and by.

AMUSING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

One of the most amusing and raciest three-quarter hour debates which has occurred in the Senate for a long time took place this morning; it was a sort of farce or comedy, before the heavy tragedy of Georgia was brought on the boards. It arose in this way: Mr. CAMERON very solemnly offered a resolution instructing the appropriate committee to inquire into the propriety of suggesting a memorial to the volunteers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts who came down to defend the capital in 1861. Mr. THURMAN was not at all satisfied that so much honor and glory should be set down to the portion of these two States, and put in a claim for his own town in Ohio. Mr. CONKLING followed, and put in a word for New-York, and Mr. FENTON came gallantly to the rescue of the famous New-York Seventh, who, he maintained, were the first to get here. Mr. WILSON, who was one of them, said there was no necessity whatever for strife or dispute about the matter. Men came from all quarters. Here the skeptical SAULSBURY interposed, and would like to see the evidence that any troops came here to defend the capital; they came in his opinion to save Fort Sumter. Mr. CAMERON differed from Mr. SAULSBURY, and thought the capital was menaced, and Mr. THAYER excitedly followed with the grave announcement that the nation had then been fired upon. Then ensued an amusing colloquy across the Chamber between Mr. NYE and Mr. SAULSBURY, as to the battles and imminent deadly breaches in which both had participated, which caused roars of laughter. Mr. TRUMBULL, in his very cold and practical way, put an end to the episode and prepared the stage for the high tragedian of Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER, who opened the Georgia debate.

PERSONAL.

The first nomination for the Forty-second Congress has been made in Indiana, in Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN'S district. In the primary elections yesterday Mr. JULIAN was defeated, and the vote of the Republican electors was cast for Mr. PERRY.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

The bill explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, allowing a tract of land to be sold to actual settlers as intended by the treaty, was, on motion of Mr. ROSS, passed.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The House joint resolution, directing an inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer *Oneida*, was taken from the table on motion of Mr. MORTON.

Mr. STEWART regarded the conduct of Capt. EYRE as an instance of shocking inhumanity, and believed it the duty of the Navy Department to institute a thorough examination, as an act of justice to those who were lost, and to enable the world to know the facts, that the retribution of mankind might be visited upon the guilty.

The joint resolution passed.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' LAST REPORT.

Mr. CATTELL presented a memorial from many thousand manufacturers of New-Jersey in correction of the statistics in the last report of Commissioner WELLS, characterizing them as a libel upon American manufacturers and working men, and asking a special examination of the cases cited in the report.

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States for educational purposes.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The bill requiring Supervisors of Internal Revenue to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, was reported adversely; and also favorably the bill relative to refining gold and silver bullion of the United States at the Mint and its branches.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS OF THE WAR.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution

Directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania, who, on the 18th of April, 1861, and the volunteers of Massachusetts, who, on the 18th of April, 1861, marched through the City of Baltimore to defend the capital of their country, they being the first troops who responded to the first war proclamation of the President of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN objected to giving all the credit to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in view of the immediate enlistment of thousands in Ohio and other Western States. In his own town more than two thousand men being in camp within three days after the proclamation. His friend at his side (Mr. WARNER) on the second day after the proclamation enlisted a full company at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. CAMERON replied that no such camp existed. He held that the services of these Pennsylvania and Massachusetts men were more important to the Government than those men enlisting home, because they were here to defend the capital from attack, therefore they should receive some fitting testimonial.

Mr. CONKLING asked that one other fact be included in the resolution. He would not ask to include the volunteers from New-York, though first and last, there were more from that State than from any other; but he would ask the Senator from Pennsylvania not to forget those New-York volunteers, who had hastened to his own great State to defend her and her citizens from threatened invasion.

Mr. MORTON said the proclamation was responded to as promptly in Indiana and other Western States as anywhere else. To be accurate, the resolution should be confined to a simple statement of the arrival of these men in Washington.

Mr. FENTON desired it to be known that the New-York Seventh Regiment was in Washington at the time.

Mr. CAMERON replied that that was not until some days after. In regard to New-York volunteers defending Pennsylvania, he thought the less the Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) said on that subject the better would it be for his own sake.

Mr. WILSON thought there was no need of any personal feeling upon a matter so well understood. The fact was that four companies from Pennsylvania unarmed, and one of them ununiformed, arrived here on the evening of the 18th of April, after an assault upon them with clubs and brickbats in Baltimore. One of them, a colored man named NICHOLAS BIDDLE, had been badly wounded in the head. He came into the Capitol, and the blood which dropped from his wound upon the marble floor was the first blood shed in the war. The next day the Massachusetts troops were fired into in Baltimore. The resolution simply proposed a recognition of these facts, without intending to deprecate the services of the militia of other States.

Mr. SAULSBURY denied that President LINCOLN ever called for troops to defend the capital. That was an erroneous impression which had been long indulged, and which should now be corrected. The President had too much good sense to suppose that troops were then necessary for any such purpose. They were demanded in order that the Government might repossess itself of Fort Sumter, which had been fired upon, and of all other property of which it might be deprived.

Mr. CAMERON said the apprehension was generally entertained in and about the War Department at that time that troops were necessary to defend the capital against organized troops in Virginia, who were supposed to be ready to march upon and capture the capital.

After further remarks eulogistic of the promptness and spirit with which their States had responded at the outbreak of the rebellion, by Messrs. TRUMBULL, STOCKTON, POMEROY and RAMSEY, Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out of the resolution the reference to the President's proclamation, remarking that the purpose [illegible] of their services was to suppress powerful combinations which had arisen in the States.

Mr. STOCKTON moved to include the New-Jersey Volunteers, who organized the first brigade near Washington.

Mr. THURMAN explained, in support of his assertion, that Camp Chase, near Columbus, was organized within two days after the President's proclamation; that he had given the name incorrectly, but that the fact was as he had stated.

Mr. THAYER said the troops were called out, not because Sumter was fired upon, but because the nation was fired upon. He asserted, as a well-known fact, that there were men in the city of Washington, on March 4, 1861, who were ready to raise the flag of rebellion.

Mr. NYE remarked that he had not heard the remarks of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. SAULSBURY,) therefore he would inquire whether that gentleman had claimed to be the first volunteer.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he would answer the question by reminding the Senator that in the bloodiest fight in which he was ever engaged, he (SAULSBURY) was by his side. [Laughter.]

Mr. NYE—Does the Senator claim that he ever volunteered.

Mr. SAULSBURY replied that he did not.

Mr. NYE—It is a matter of history that I did volunteer and stayed here, but did not fight any. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY—Did you come to defend the capital.

Mr. NYE—Yes, Sir.

Mr. SAULSBURY—And fired a gun?

Mr. NYE—No, Sir. [General Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the whole subject was finally referred to the Military Committee.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

At 1½ the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate in a lengthy argument against the Bingham amendment, as an engine of rebel power, supported by technicalities, and upon the power of Congress to enter into a State and establish a republican government.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) would find a justification for his peculiar views either in the Constitution, in the more general scope of the Declaration of Independence, or in the sublime indefiniteness of *E Pluribus Unum*. This being a Government of delegated powers, he held that the burden was upon the advocates of unusual power on the part of Congress to show that the authority for the exercise of such power existed. He was unable to find such authority in the Constitution, and proceeded to argue at length against the validity of the fundamental conditions upon a State, quoting from previous arguments by Messrs. DRAKE, EDWARDS and MORTON, against their constitutionality. He was in favor of keeping Georgia out of the Union till order and tranquillity were established within her borders, and it was felt that the Government could safely trust her with the rights and privileges of a State, instead of declaring her admitted upon conditions which would one day be proven to be utterly worthless.

At the conclusion of Mr. CARPENTER'S remarks, Mr. COLES moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. POMEROY desired to have an understanding that a vote would be taken at 1 o'clock to-morrow, (Thursday.)

Mr. DRAKE objected.

The Senate at 4¾ o'clock went into Executive Session, and after the lapse of an hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. ATWOOD—To establish the Western Judicial District of Wisconsin.

By Mr. SARGENT—Granting to the Yosemite Turnpike Road Company the right of way over the public lands in California.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Memorials of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in relation to steam communication between San Francisco and Australia, and against fur-seal monopoly in leasing the Seal Island of Alaska.

By Mr. CREBS—Granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash River.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—Amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to protect the rights of actual settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. VAN WYCK—Authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y., to change its location.

ABOLITION OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill which was up in the morning hour last Thursday, in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmens' Bureau was taken up and passed—yeas 104; nays 61.

Mr. MCNEELY moved to amend the title of the bill by striking out the word "discontinuing" and substituting the word perpetuating, so as to make it read, "perpetuating the Freedmens' Bureau." Rejected.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a complete revision of the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. HOLLAND, from the same Committee, made several adverse reports on bills referred to it—to amend the bankrupt, revenue, bounty, and pension laws. He also reported the bill to amend the bankruptcy act by providing that the jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Courts in the Territories may be exercised on petitions regularly filed in such Court by either of the Judges thereof, and shall have the same supervisory jurisdiction as is conferred on the United States Circuit Courts over proceedings in the District Courts. Passed.

THE TARIFF—SUGAR CONTINUED.

The House then, at 1½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, on the Tariff bill, the question being on the clause imposing a duty of three cents per pound on clarified sugar, which Mr. ALLISON had moved to amend by reducing it to two and one-half cents.

Mr. ALLISON withdrew the amendment.

Mr. WOOD sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from MOSES TAYLOR & Co., sugar importers, of New-York, in favor of an uniform rate of duty on all sugar; also a letter to the same effect from P. V. KING & Co.

Mr. SCHENCK argued the necessity of a distinction between the raw and refined sugars.

Mr. ALLISON argued that the difference of two cents per pound between raw and refined sugar was too great. It took 125 pounds of raw sugar to make one hundred pounds of refined—two and a half pounds on the latter would therefore be equal to two cents on the former.

Mr. WOOD argued that all the rates proposed in the bill on sugar were in the interest not of consumers but of the refiners, a class who had realized two hundred per cent. on their capital.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, declared that a reduction of duty on the clarified sugar would be the unkindest cut of all to the sugar producers of this country.

Mr. MARSHALL did not approve of the sugar classification contained in the bill.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. LYNCH stated that the business of refiners was unprofitable, and that many of them had failed in the business.

Mr. KERR said from what he heard in the hall and out of it, he had obtained the positive conviction that the classification of sugar in the bill was not at all in the interest of consumers but of refiners, and that the law as at present existing, was better both for the people and the Government.

Mr. KELLEY thought that the real question was whether the work of refining should be done at home or by foreigners. If it was to be done at home then this differential duty was necessary.

At the close of the debate, which was participated in further by Messrs. BURCHARD, JUDD, PAINE, and other members, Mr. ALLISON renewed the amendment to reduce the duty on clarified sugars from three to two and one-half cents per pound, and the amendment was agreed to by 67 to 65. The clause therefore stands on the bill: "On clarified sugar two and one-half cents per pound."

Mr. SCHENCK moved a substitute for the next paragraph taxing refined sugar four cents per pound, the changes proposed being merely verbal.

This substitute, and amendments thereto, offered by Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, and Mr. SARGENT, were discussed at considerable length. Finally the substitute was agreed to. It is as follows:

On refined sugar, stone-dried, in loaf, lump, crushed, powdered or granulated, four cents per pound; provided, that all sugar other than refined, stone-dried, which has been advanced in quality above No. 12 Dutch Standard, in color, by being boiled in a vacuum pan, or crystalized in a vacuum pan, or clayed, or liquored in molds, or purged in centrifugal machines, or by vacuum process, or filterers through bone black, or its equivalent, shall be regarded as clarified sugar; and, provided further, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulations prescribe and require that samples shall be taken by inspectors, so as to get a true average quality, and that the said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles and marked for future identification and reference, and that the weights of sugar imported in casks or boxes, shall be marked distinctly by the Custom-House weigher by scoring the figures indelibly on each package.

MOLASSES, SPICES, &C.

The subsequent clauses of the bill, as to molasses, spices, &c., were passed without amendment down to the following clause:

WINES IMPORTED IN CASKS.

"On wines of all kinds, imported in casks, 50 cents per gallon."

Mr. COBURN moved to amend it by classifying wines $1 and $1 25 per gallon, which was rejected.

The three paragraphs relating to wine were passed without amendment.

BRANDIES AND OTHER SPIRITS.

The paragraph taxing brandy and other spirits two dollars per gallon having been reached, Mr. AXTELL moved to increase the duty to three dollars, and advocated the amendment in the interest of the wine-growers and brandy-distillers of California.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, and defended the action of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of brandy.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to by 60 to 53, and the duty on brandy and other distilled spirits was fixed at three dollars per gallon.

CORDIALS, &C.

The next paragraph, taxing cordials, &c., two dollars a gallon, having been reached, Mr. COBURN moved to increase the duty to $2 50.

Without disposing of it the Committee rose.

ANNEXATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. WOOD objected.

The House then, at 1¼ o'clock, adjourned.

CONNECTICUT.

Returns from all but Six Towns—Mr. English's Majority 692—The Senate Republican—The House Possibly Republican.

Our special correspondent in Connecticut enables us to give this morning nearly complete returns by towns of the vote for Governor in that State on Monday. We have the vote in all but six towns, which last year gave Mr. JEWELL six majority. It will be seen that Mr. ENGLISH'S majority for Governor, with these six towns to be heard from, is 655.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Hartford	2756	3275	2859	3407
Avon	106	75	107	90
Berlin	255	202	236	190
Bloomfield	112	184	114	170
Bristol	380	399	392	401
Burlington	69	165	65	163
Canton	278	204	273	162
East Hartford	330	268	316	280
East Windsor	242	191	226	174
East Granby	67	129	70	115
Enfield	391	258	434	255
Farmington	400	298	222	200
Glastenbury	338	358	340	336
Granby	213	152	181	156
Hartland	71	97	58	80
Manchester	369	212	380	233
Marlborough	51	72	46	58
New-Britain	792	671	790	733
Plainville	....	....	164	96
Rocky Hill	83	109	82	113
Simsbury	148	182	175	165
Southington	370	425	358	378
South Windsor	154	186	147	187
Suffield	355	306	310	282
West Hartford	162	100	164	92
Wethersfield	253	206	251	183
Windsor	212	271	197	267
Windsor Locks	121	179	134	193
Total	9088	9167	9061	9159

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
New-Haven	3363	5020	3036	4974
Bethany	75	151	67	145
Branford	177	310	151	312
Cheshire	196	227	194	201
Derby	653	590	581	597
East-Haven	278	225	267	225
Guilford	324	268	286	231
Hamden	220	302	180	295
Madison	242	229	244	214
Meriden	1061	759	1069	777
Middlebury	85	47	82	46
Milford	322	391	324	377
Naugatuck	181	292	189	283
North-Brandford	122	84	116	93
North-Haven	183	145	164	146
Orange	241	164	211	118
Oxford	118	162	114	149
Prospect	62	49	65	53
Seymour	192	230	168	206
Smithbury	133	170	126	177
Wallingford	285	366	241	351
Waterbury	940	1082	880	1151
Wolcott	49	68	46	59
Woodbridge	104	55	104	56
Total	9606	11386	8895	11277

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
New-London	798	624	751	644
Norwich	1404	1132	1317	1089
Bozrah	107	64	94	71
Colchester	265	238	248	217
East Lyme	128	142	138	123
Franklin	74	91	81	80
Griswold	237	133	236	140
Groton	463	326	393	316
Lebanon	255	136	242	113
Ledyard	145	139	128	156
Lisbon	50	72	54	71
Lyme	154	85	134	107
Montville	212	136	177	132
North Stonington	253	174	236	129
Old Lyme	101	122	108	133
Preston	152	267	162	248
Salem	91	73	81	91
Sprague	103	157	88	156
Stonington	509	394	427	395
Waterford	163	205	157	175
Total	5664	4710	5252	4586

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Bridgeport	1501	1569	1398	1631
Fairfield	437	475	384	501
Bethel	205	165	238	206
Brookfield	103	149	88	127
Darien	160	109	135	115
Danbury	800	775	776	618
Easton	125	160	121	152
Greenwich	436	565	401	549
Huntington	153	165	154	144
Monroe	126	170	117	154
New-Canaan	258	233	257	224
New-Fairfield	62	112	65	105
Newtown	229	444	223	370
Norwalk	944	774	937	796
Redding	179	162	159	168
Ridgefield	219	197	194	193
Stamford	682	616	607	587
Sherman	76	106	81	103
Stratford	275	237	286	233
Trumbull	125	162	117	161
Weston	64	252	98	135
Westport	198	300	193	313
Wilton	212	174	180	196
Total	7569	7961	7322	8072

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Middletown	685	873	777	908
Haddam	199	270	157	265
Chatham	192	162	171	163
Chester	138	96	136	98
Clinton	195	107	182	85
Cromwell	132	159	124	161
Durham	133	129	133	135
East Haddam	312	224	285	193
Essex	245	132	232	121
Killingworth	75	149	60	132
Middlefield	119	58	120	62
Old Saybrook	138	101	135	90
Portland	234	167	217	178
Saybrook	166	89	175	95
Westbrook	131	77	110	68
Total	3094	2793	3014	2754

TOLLAND COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Tolland	157	147	134	149
Andover	69	66	63	52
Bolton	50	71	45	72
Columbia	74	107	67	107
Coventry	215	137	163	131
Ellington	169	144	137	137
Hebron	148	132	131	117
Mansfield	246	180	242	152
Somers	161	143	140	140
Stafford	375	350	335	357
Union	94	58	84	71
Vernon	566	227	533	285
Willington	140	77	125	79
Total	2459	1839	2199	1849

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Litchfield	278	244	239	300
Barkhamstead	172	173	....	....
Bethlem	79	95	82	93
Bridgewater	42	166	34	152
Canaan	86	198	80	154
Colebrook	134	136	15 maj.	
Cornwall	173	204	152	183
Goshen	133	98	115	86
Harwinton	133	90	126	68
Kent	145	188	144	174
Morris	69	103	139	132
New-Hartford	293	226	268	201
New-Milford	347	408	307	381
North Canaan	119	198	120	167
Norfolk	152	109	139	132
Plymouth	446	297	421	283
Roxbury	91	140	....	....
Salisbury	*18	394	212	411
Sharon	163	332	152	294
Farrington	323	242	317	220
Warren	72	75	....	....
Washington	152	194	....	....
Watertown	227	117	207	122
Winchester	417	326	61 maj.	
Woodbury	243	206	233	196
Total	4485	5059	3587	3729

* Republicans did not vote.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Brooklyn	177	97	....	....
Ashford	149	165	120	150
Canterbury	133	175	164	139
Chaplin	83	93	82	76
Eastford	129	81	129	80
Hampton	111	85	113	83
Killingly	495	292	492	279
Plainfield	315	223	277	219
Pomfret	163	82	159	79
Putnam	316	123	310	131
Scotland	86	60	81	61
Sterling	113	81	109	68
Thompson	337	133	295	109
Voluntown	119	98	....	....
Windham	423	245	411	253
Woodstock	379	134	342	116
Total	3528	2167	3084	1843

Recapitulation by Counties.

Counties.	1869. Jewell.	1869. English.	1870. Jewell.	1870. English.
Hartford	9088	9167	9062	9169
New-Haven	9606	11386	8953	11279
New-London	5664	4710	5141	4586
Fairfield	7569	7961	6984	1496
Middlesex	3094	2793	3014	2754
Litchfield	4485	5059	4402	4688
Tolland	2459	1839	2229	1849
Windam	3528	2167	3366	2031
Total	45493	45082	43151	43843
	45082			43151
Majority	411			692

The Legislature.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the State Senate, and that body will therefore be composed of eleven Republicans and ten Democrats:

1. Elisha Johnson, Democrat.
2. William S. Goslee, Republican.
3. Chauncey Goodrich, Democrat.
4. Ducien W. Sperry, Democrat.
5. William Brown, Democrat.
6. Sereno H. Scranton, Republican.
7. Amos B. Taylor, Republican.
8. Edward Harland, Republican.
9. Henry Williams, Republican.
10. Legrand G. Beers, Democrat.
11. James Sanford, Democrat.
12. Elbert A. Woodward, Democrat.
13. Ira G. Briggs, Republican.
14. Joseph D. Barrows, Republican.
15. Henry S. Barbour, Republican.
16. N. Taylor Baldwin, Republican.
17. Victory C. Beers, Democrat.
18. Alfred Hubbard, Democrat.
19. Charles D. Griswold, Republican.
20. Eliot A. Converse, Democrat.
21. Madison Woodward, Republican.

The House of Representatives will be very [illegible], and the Republicans should they retain their ascendancy, cannot have apparently more than three or four majority.

The Latest Returns.

HARTFORD, April 5.—The majority for ENGLISH, 692, with two towns to hear from that gave ENGLISH last year 113. N. TAYLOR BALDWIN, Republican, is elected Senator in the [illegible] District, by 25 majority, which makes the Senate stand 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA.

The steam-ship *Calabria*, from Liverpool March 26 and Queenstown March 27, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by one day than those at hand, Monday night, by the *Ville de Paris*, to the Captain of which vessel we are much indebted for recent continental papers.

From information received by the *Liberté* in the Legislative Body, it would seem that the Chamber is disposed to lower the octroi duties at Paris, Lyons and a few other towns.

"M JAMES FAZY," says the *Rappel*, "is on the point of quitting Geneva to fix his residence definitively in Paris. It is reported that he entertains a project of establishing a financial company in the French capital."

A telegram dated March 24 and printed in the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that on Dr. STROSSMAYER declaring at a sitting of the Ecumenical Council that a new dogma of faith could not be established without a moral unanimity of the Fathers, he was ordered by the President of the Council to leave the Council. This incident gave rise to a most tumultuous scene in the assembly.

PIERRE BONAPARTE.

Further Proceedings in the High Court.

We continue the publication of the proceedings in the High Court at Tours. Below will be found the testimony adduced and the incidents witnessed on the fourth day:

On March 24, on the Judges taking their seats, M. BERNHEIM, *avoué*, gave formal notice that the family of VICTOR NOIR constituted themselves plaintiffs in a demand for damages.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was then resumed.

M. TERRIEN, Commissary of Police at Passy: I was taken by Dr. MOREL to the residence of the Prince, at about 4 in the afternoon; Prince PIERRE told me that he had been struck by two individuals; in a café, I was informed by a person named BARTHELEMY that he had heard M. DE FONVIELLE say that the Prince had received a slap in the face; I did not remark any traces of a blow on the cheek of the Prince; I did not think necessary to arrest him, as he placed himself at my disposal.

M. DE LA GARDE, journalist: I met M. DE CASSAGNAC and M. CASANOVA on the Boulevards in Paris on the day of the event; we went together to see the Prince, and I remarked a red mark on his face as large as a five franc piece.

Count DE LASALLE, a retired Colonel of a cavalry regiment: I was at the Cafe du Helder at Paris during the evening of the 10th, and the master of the establishment told me that he had heard a woman supping there say: "If VICTOR NOIR had found himself in the presence of a BONAPARTE he would not have missed the opportunity of smashing his face."

M. BOUVET, of the Café de Madrid, and M. CONSTANT, keeper of a large restaurant, gave evidence as to the violent character of VICTOR NOIR, who used their establishments. M. CONSTANT had more than once been forced to request him to leave.

M. BOLL DE WILLERS, shirt-maker: Was in the Rue de Fontaine at Auteuil at about half-past one on the afternoon of the 10th, and heard part of a conversation between two persons in a cab. One said, "I have my pistol, have you your sword-cane?" [Sensation.] I am not sure whether the cab was an open or a closed one.

M. JULIA, keeper of a café at Auteuil, saw MM. ARNOULD and MILLIERE arrive. The latter was armed with a revolver, and wished to break open the Prince's door.

M. GALAND, gunsmith, had frequently sold firearms to the Prince, and was aware that he constantly carried a loaded pistol in his pocket.

Gen. PLOMBAIN: I knew the Prince in Africa, and as doubts have been cast on his courage, I wish to say that he always conducted himself bravely, and was ever the foremost in the trenches. He was polite toward his subordinates and respectful to his superiors. At Palmiers he exposed himself to great danger in killing an Arab who was about to fire on him.

M. LAURIER—Can the General say how the Prince left the army?

Gen. PLOMBAIN—He left on a mission.

M. LAURIER—He resigned.

The ACCUSED—No, I left on a mission; do you hear, M. LAURIER? I was not dismissed.

The PRESIDENT (to the accused)—You must not address the advocates.

Gen. PLOMBAIN—The Colonel was always afraid that the Prince would get killed.

M. LAURIER—It would have then been said that he had died bravely.

Capt. TOUCHET, retired: I knew the Prince at the siege of Zaatcha. He showed great calm in the midst of danger. On the field of battle the soldiers were electrified by the voice of Prince PIERRE. He had the eagle eye so natural in his family. [Laughter.]

The ACCUSED—I will say to M. LAURIER that Capt. TOUCHET, at whom he laughs, was pierced in the breast in fighting the enemies of France by my side; and if he is not eloquent, he has more courage than the faction to which M. LAURIER belongs. [Murmurs.]

M. LAURIER—The Court has asked us to show deference to the accused, and I must claim to be treated with the same respect.

The ACCUSED—You laughed at my brave comrade.

At this moment M. DE FONVIELLE rushed forward and exclaimed in a loud voice: "And you basely murdered VICTOR NOIR!" Other words uttered were rendered inaudible by an indescribable tumult which ensued. The *gendarmes* surrounded M. DE FONVIELLE and removed him by force from the Court, while at the same time the Prince was also taken out. The partisans of the two sides apostrophized each other, and the voice of the President was for several minutes drowned in the confusion.

When at length silence was restored,

The Procureur-General rose and said: The incident which has just occurred is of incontestable gravity. A witness, M. DE FONVIELLE, has been guilty of a manifestation which cannot be allowed to remain unpunished. I will not have him brought to the bar of the Court as I might do, for he is still too much excited. I only call attention to the fact, and will reserve my right of, at the close of the sitting, demanding a punishment.

M. LAURIER—I have sufficient calm at this moment to introduce no irritating element into this discussion. Just now, without provocation or pretext, the accused made a violent and personal attack on an advocate. So far as I am concerned I despise such insults. I did not laugh at the deposition of a witness, and if the accused thought so he was mistaken. No one professes greater respect for his situation. In presence of the word faction applied to a great party, which is perhaps not that of the accused, but to which we are proud to belong, I beg the Court to consider that M. DE FONVIELLE was acting under a provocation, and to permit him to return.

The PROCUREUR-GENERAL—I do not pay attention to the words used by the accused, but to the tumult and to the person who was the cause of it. I demand that a *procès-verbal* of the incident should be drawn up.

The Court retired to deliberate, and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour, returned and ordered that a *procès-verbal* should be registered of M. GRANDPERRET'S application relative to the language of M. DE FONVIELLE, and that punishment should be afterward inflicted if the case should demand it.

The President then turning to the prisoner, recommended him to observe the greatest moderation, and remarked that the incident which had just occurred was in great part his fault, and that he had no right to insult the members of the Bar.

The ACCUSED—I only addressed my observations to M. LAURIER.

The PRESIDENT—You have no right to make offensive observations to him any more than to any other barrister.

M. LAURIER appealed to the Court as to whether he had not always shown every consideration for the Prince.

The PRESIDENT—Certainly.

M. LEROUX remarked that the prisoner had been called murderer and blackguard.

The PRESIDENT—We lament the violent expressions used, but you must remember that I instantly called the witness to order.

Dr. BOUDET deposed that he was with the prisoner in Africa, where the latter had always conducted himself as a man of honor and courage.

M. GIACOMETTI stated that he was acquainted with the Prince, and that in 1850 he went on his friend's behalf to challenge a person who had insulted the prisoner in a railway carriage. The individual apologized and the affair terminated.

M. BOUSQUET, rentier, stated that about a year ago he waited upon VICTOR NOIR with a challenge on behalf of M. GOMBERT; that the deceased refused to accept, and after some time the matter was arranged, and when it was concluded VICTOR NOIR said to witness: "It is fortunate for your friend that I did not meet him. I was armed, and if he had made a threatening gesture I should have killed him."

M. CERVONI, clerk, deposed that he had served under GARIBALDI in the same regiment as M. DE FONVIELLE, and that they together having seized an officer who was flying from Capua with some plate and 20,000 francs, DE FONVIELLE had taken possession of 1,500 francs of the money.

The PRESIDENT—We have no right to control the evidence to be offered, but we may say that in our opinion this witness need not have been brought.

In cross-examination, this witness admitted that he had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for desertion.

M. KERGOMAR, recalled, declared that, although in the same regiment at the time, he had never heard of the event above related.

M. BLOUET, Professor at Milasso, Sicily: I was in the corps with the last witness and M. DE FONVIELLE; a theft was committed but not by him; nothing occurred in the legion without its coming to my knowledge, and I never heard of this circumstance relative to the one thousand five hundred francs; moreover, M. DE FONVIELLE, after the war, was taken to America by M. CLUSERET, who afterward became a General there, and who certainly would not have taken such a step if the other had been a thief.

M. LAURIER—I have just received a telegram from Gen. CLUSERET; it is to the following effect: "I commanded the army, CERVONI lies." [Movement.]

M. FLOQUET then rose to address the jury on behalf of M. and Mme. SALMON. He commenced by depicting the grief of the family at the terrible event, and drew attention to the admirable manner in which they had borne their suffering, as they had carefully avoided making any appeal to public sympathy; what he asked on behalf of his clients was equality, and he could only regard Prince PIERRE as a prisoner; he would make no complaint as to the exceptional jurisdiction, he accepted it and bowed to its decisions; he strongly stigmatized what he termed the privileged proceedings in favor of the prisoner, such as leaving the latter in his own house for some hours after the crime had been committed, the arrest of several of the witnesses on the charge of being concerned in a fanciful conspiracy, and bringing a Deputy of the Legislative Corps before the Court in custody of two *gendarmes*; he complained that even whereat the Conciergerie the accused was treated with exceptional favor, his friends were permitted free access to him, and in fact he kept open house. The advocate remarked that these were the first steps in opposition to the regular rules, and then declared that the idea having arisen that some palliation for the crime must be found, the report was started that the accused was himself the object of a conspiracy by which his life was menaced. M. FLOQUET then proceeded to recapitulate the evidence of the witnesses who had testified to hearing threats against the Prince uttered by the deceased and his friends, and branded the testimony as fabricated; he then enlarged on the quiet and peaceable character of the deceased, repeating all the incidents which had been mentioned in favor of the latter, and then, after strongly protesting against the accusation which had been brought against M. DE FONVIELLE, he proceeded to examine the antecedents of the prisoner. He commenced by observing that the President had only referred to a sentence against the Prince of a fine of 200 francs for striking the Representative GASTIER, but that many other acts of violence—

The accused rose.

M. LEROUX—Keep quiet, Prince; let him talk.

The ACCUSED—Do not you see that he wants to provoke me?

M. FLOQUET—I have here a document showing the condemnations he has undergone. First of all, to imprisonment, and afterward death in Italy. In 1836 he killed two Custom-house officers in Corfu, and was expelled from the island by the English Government. The fact is proved by a letter from a former functionary of Great Britain in the *Times*.

The ACCUSED—That letter is denied by an official document.

The PRESIDENT—Your defenders will have the right to reply in their turn.

M. FLOQUET read the letter in question and continued: I affirm that in 1836 PIERRE BONAPARTE wounded a man in America, killed two *gendarmes* in Rome, and two Custom-house officers in Corfu, and when I compare his character with that of the deceased I am justified in saying that he is a much more violent man than was VICTOR NOIR, who once permitted himself to speak too loudly in a café.

At this point the President interrupted the proceedings, and ordered M. DE FONVIELLE to be brought into Court.

That gentleman appeared in custody of *gendarmes*, and took the place of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, who had been removed.

M. LOUVET, Commissary Central, Capt. WAMBERGER, of the *Gendarmery*, M. ARCHAMBAULT, architect, and four *gendarmes* were examined, and stated that they heard M. DE FONVIELLE exclaim: "You murdered NOIR! Dare to look me in the face and to say that you did not kill my friend in a cowardly manner. You are a murderer! *A mort! à mort!*"

M. DE FONVIELLE admitted that he regretted to have been led away by his excitement and to have uttered the phrases attributed to him except the "*A mort!*" which he strongly denied.

The Court retired to deliberate, and, on returning, the President stated that the whole charge was considered as proved, but that, considering the regret expressed by M. DE FONVIELLE, it sentenced him solely to ten days' imprisonment, fifty francs fine, and the costs of the incident.

The Court then adjourned in the midst of great agitation.

FIFTH DAY.

In regard to the trial of March 25, the following telegrams were received:

TOURS, March 25.

The trial of Prince BONAPARTE was continued today. The President informed the counsel engaged in the case that he will put before the jury today, as the result of the trial, the question whether the Prince was not justified by provocation in acting as he did.

M. LEROUX said that he would plead that the Prince had only acted in his legitimate defence.

Doctors TARDIEU and PINEL were confronted, when a juryman asked Dr. TARDIEU if VICTOR NOIR, being mortally wounded, could hold his hat in his hand while falling. Dr. TARDIEU replied affirmatively.

Maitre FLOQUET, counsel for the NOIR family, resumed pleading. He sought to prove that the prisoner did not act in legitimate self-defense. The Prince here appeared greatly excited, and said a few words, but was interrupted by the President. Maitre FLOQUET continued his speech, and called upon the jury to find the prisoner guilty of murder, as the hypothesis of his having received a blow was inadmissible.

After Maitre FLOQUET'S speech the sitting was suspended for an hour, and resumed at 3¼. Maitre LAURIER then proceeded to address the Court, and spoke in eulogistic terms of VICTOR NOIR. Speaking of the Prince he said that his career had been bloodstained throughout; and while describing the fatal scene at Auteuil he observed that it might be asked whether it took place in the house of a BONAPARTE or of a BORGIA. This caused a great sensation in Court, and the President recommended M. LAURIER to be moderate in his expressions; but M. LAURIER maintained his right of liberty of speech, and said the prisoner's utterly undisciplined manner showed he had been the aggressor at Auteuil.

Maitre LAURIER maintained that NOIR could not have struck a blow, since his gloves were intact and his hat was in his hand when falling. He concluded by saying, "VICTOR NOIR has acquired a martyr's immortality—the prisoner the immortality of infamy." The prisoner protested against this language, and Maitre LAURIER was rebuked for it by the President. The sitting closed at 4:50.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE TAMMANY.

The Tammany has been re-opened, and is announced to rank with the permanent theaters of the City for an indefinite period. The first showing of the new programme was effected Monday, to the satisfaction of a numerous audience. The bill, which was repeated last night, and which will be maintained throughout the week, is comprehensive and varied. Learned dogs and monkeys are exhibited, comic singers and singers of sentimentalities are heard, acrobats are whirled about, negro minstrels are introduced and ballet dancers are marshaled in succession during the three hours and a half its review demands. We have not space at present to allude to all its points. The most interesting and amusing performance of the evening is that of Mr. G. W. JESTER, a ventriloquist who in command of voice and of feature we have never heard or seen surpassed. The juggling of M. AGOUST is also remarkably clever, and the Ethiopian drolleries of Mr. COOL BURGESS, funny though or because strictly conventional. We confess to a slight disappointment in respect of the Spanish ballet dancers, and to a serious one in relation to Mlle. AZELLA. The accuracy of the national dances the former offer is not to be questioned, but their grace and picturesqueness will not be quarreled over. As for Mlle. AZELLA, that lady simply repeats the early trapeze feats of the HANLONS, and does so with an awkwardness that would be disagreeable enough were the earth the kingdom of the artist instead of the air. But it were unjust from these notes to pass condemnation upon the whole entertainment, which is sufficiently liberal to be suited to most tastes. Almost all the frequenters of the Tammany, naturally, are men; and as a visit can be paid the institution with a freedom in the matter of smoking and refreshments not to be enjoyed elsewhere, this advantage will go far toward reconciling the one with the checkered character of the representations. It is proposed to renew the bill every week.

Musical.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The many friends of Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON will be pleased to learn that there is a probability that she will, ere long, revisit America. This lady, whose singing afforded such delight last Winter, has received a tempting offer to take part in concerts here. It is likely, however, that she will return in the double capacity of songstress and manageress. She will be welcome as either, or both.... The first of the promised series of concerts by Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. The lady sings, among other *morceaux*, a *bolero* composed expressly for her by M. RITTER....A concert of the Brooklyn branch of the New-York Conservatory of Music occurs at the hall of the Conservatory, in Court-street, near State, to-night. An excellent programme will be interpreted by the professors and pupils of the Conservatory.

Kings County Republican General Committee—The Bible in the Public Schools.

At the regular meeting, held in Commonwealth Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday evening—GEO. C. BENNETT, Esq., in the chair—Mr. L. BENNETT, of the First Ward, presented the following resolutions, which he asked to have received and laid on the table till the next meeting. The preamble was, in the main, declaratory of the Christianity of the founders of the Government, of the dependence of civil authority upon the sanction of the moral laws and religious truths of Christianity, and of the general admission among Christian people of the Bible as the word of God:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support and defend the public common school system of our State, and of the whole country, as heretofore established and conducted, against all attacks thereon.

Resolved, That the will of the people and the good of the State require that all the youth of the land shall receive such moral and intellectual education as will make them good citizens and worthy to receive into their hands the great trust to safely keep the State, advance our civilization, and maintain and defend forever inviolate our incomparable institutions.

Resolved, That the daily reading of the Bible in our common schools as hitherto done, without note or comment, and as part of the regular course of instruction in the fundamental principles of morality, has our approbation and will always receive our unqualified support.

Resolved, That we protest against and denounce the appropriation of the public moneys raised or to be raised for the support of our common schools to the use and support of schools established by any religious sect whatever or under its control; and also that we protest against the grant or gift of public money or property to any religious sect, corporation or establishment whatever.

Resolved, That such disposition of the public money and property is a violation of the organic law of the State, of the spirit and letter of our civil and political institutions, and a dangerous attempt to bring them under the control of a religious sect. That if continued, it will surely lead to sectarian hatred and arouse religious intolerance and strife. That this attack upon our common-school system is a dangerous, insidious attack upon the liberty of our people, and is intended and will lead to the destruction of the one by breaking down the other. That we will resist by all lawful means this mischievous attempt to subvert the fundamental principles upon which rests the whole fabric of our Republican Government.

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New-York be and hereby is requested to repeal at its present session, section 10, chapter 876, of the laws of 1869, authorizing the payment of part of the common school funds to sectarian schools.

On the motion of Mr. REEVE the subject was referred to the Executive Committee. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board, held yesterday afternoon, the President, Dr. J. S. THORNE, in the chair, a letter was read from Hon. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, member of Congress, stating that he had at his disposal the nomination of a cadetship in the navy, and desired the Board to appoint a committee to examine the applicants for the vacancy, and to report the name of the one that may be selected as eligible. The candidate must reside in the Second Congressional District. Referred to Committee on Scholarships.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined and passed bills to the amount of $83,553 47. Approved.

The Finance Committee was requested to prepare and report to the Board an estimate of the amount required for the support of the schools for 1871.

Mr. FIELD asked for the appointment of another teacher for School No. 26, alleging that one or more of those employed were invariably laid off from duty by the fever and ague which prevails in that section of the City. The request was granted.

After some routine business the Board adjourned.

The Bar Association.

The Bar Association met last evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Studio Buildings, corner of Fifth-avenue and West Twenty-sixth-street. About one hundred members were present. In the absence of the President, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Gen. SANDFORD was called to the chair.

Among those present were Hon. John McKeon, Ex-Judge Emott, Assistant United States District-Attorney B. K. Phelps and Henry D. Cram, Henry Nicoll, Daniel McFarland, Joseph H. Choate and William D. Choate.

Reports were made by the Library and other Committees. The "Century Fund," to consist of one hundred subscriptions of $100 each, to form a nucleus for the purchase of a library, is almost completed. About one hundred new members were elected, and about $20,000 have been received by the Treasurer.

The Association adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday evening in May.

Suffolk County Town Elections.

The following are the officers elected at the town meetings in Suffolk County, yesterday, as far as heard from:

HUNTINGTON.—Supervisor, Elbert Carll, Democrat; Town Clerk, D. L. Baylis; Collector, F. B. Olmstead; Justice, T. S. Carll.

ISLIP.—Supervisor, C. Z. Gillelle, Republican; Town Clerk, S. R. Clock; Collector, H. T. Clock; Justice, H. S. Jennings.

SMITHTOWN—Supervisor, L. B. Smith, Democrat.

BROOKHAVEN—Supervisor, E. Tuthill, Democrat; Justice, Lester Davis; Town Clerk, B. T. Hutchinson.

RIVERHEAD—Supervisor, S. S. Hawkins, Republican; Town Clerk, N. Corwin; Justice, J. H. Young; Collector, J. R. Corwin.

SOUTHOLD—Supervisor, F. H. Overton, Republican; Justice, O. F. Brown.

SOUTHAMPTON—Supervisor, W. R. Post, Republican; Town Clerk, E. H. Foster; Justice, E. Griffing; Collector, E. P. Tuthill.

Personal.

Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; Hon. C. F. Hatch, of Cleveland; Hon. J. B. Turner, of Chicago; Mayor Martin, of Wilmington, N. C.; Gen. J. W. Sprague, of Minnesota; Commander Burns, of the United States Navy; Hon. D. B. Wesson, of Springfield, and Col. H. R. Pierson, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Comstock, of Syracuse; Gen. Swift, of Massachusetts, and Hon. R. Chute, of Minnesota, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. James Nixon, of Syracuse; Judge Cochran, of White Plains, and Hon. A. H. Wainwright, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. George H. Sharpe and Hon. A. H. Bruyn, of Kingston, are at the Union-place Hotel. J. K. Riggs, of Paris, is at the Albermarle Hotel. Congressman Fitch, of Nevada, and Hon. F. W. Latham, of Texas, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. W. H. Gatzmer, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

The Return of the Pontifical Zouaves.

The ninety-three Pontifical Zouaves, of the corps enlisted in Canada two years and a half ago, who arrived in this City on their way home from Rome, Monday night, in the *Ville de Paris*, left for Montreal at noon yesterday. It is reported that they were not entirely satisfied with the treatment they received while in the service, so that when their time was ended they declined to re-enlist. It is understood that the presence of these men is missed at Rome, and that a new detachment will take their place in June. The men wore the uniform of the Papal Zouave service.

Tiffany & Co.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED FRODSHAM WATCHES.

THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS THAT ARE MADE, AND BESIDES THE INDORSEMENT OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS AND THE RUSSIAN GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, HAVE RECEIVED PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF WEARERS RESIDING IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, TO WHOM IT IS PERMITTED TO REFER, AND WHOSE NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers.—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 81 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

Get Rid of Your Cold at Once, or you may keep on racking your lungs with a Cough, until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tubercles; and then, instead of a simple, easily-cured affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will promptly cure all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected Colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

The Loss of Hair.

So prevalent with the Americans, is mainly attributable to some one of the many cutaneous derangements of the body, afflicting the surface of the head, rendering it so thoroughly unhealthy that an early loss of hair is inevitable years before it could occur from a physical decline.

The treatment for its preservation and restoration should be especially adapted to the nature of the case. No cases should be treated on the one-remedy principle.

First ascertain what disease is destroying the hair, then apply the necessary remedies for its removal. When this is effected, the capillaries will assume their original health and vitality sufficiently to retain the old, and grow new hair in all the open follicles.

All cutaneous, capillary and other causes which induce a loss of hair, or untimely grayness, are treated by special prescriptions only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. No charge for consultation. Send for an interrogatory circular.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOONE—ELDRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. G. Lawson, SILAS J. BOONE to AGNES TURBELL, youngest daughter of the late E. Barett Eldridge, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BEAL.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 5, WINIFRED, wife of Abraham Beal, aged 65 years, formerly of England.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Prison Association of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 338 Bridge-st., corner Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday next, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOGART.—On Sunday morning, April 3, after a short and severe illness, DAVID S., son of Alex. J. Bogart, and son-in-law of the late Dr. Chas. Cotton, of Newport, R. I., in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 2, GALEN CARTER, M. D., in the 73th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, the officers and members of the New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday, April 6, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to assemble in the Vestry-room of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their deceased Fellow, Dr. GALEN CARTER.

H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
E. H. JANES, M. D., Secretary.

CROMMELIN.—On Sunday, April 3, after a lingering illness, ELIZA R., wife of Edward Crommelin.

Funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., near Spring, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 5, LUCY A., wife of the late Austin S. Fordham, and daughter of the late Elisha J. Bowen, aged 7[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Dean-st., on Friday, April 8, at 2½ P. M.

GREEN.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 5, FREDERICK W. GREEN, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, No. 53 Pierrepont-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M. His remains will be taken to East Haddam, Conn., for interment.

HUNT.—At Guilford, Conn., on Monday, April 4, ROBT. HUNT, aged 74 years and 8 months.

Funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, April 7, at 2 o'clock.

METZLER.—At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Thursday, March 17, MEHCILLA, wife of John Metzler, Esq., aged 73 years.

MORGAN.—In Harlem, on Tuesday morning, April 5, CATHERINE MALMGREN MORGAN, aged 76 years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son, W. F. Morgan, No. 41 East 128th-st., on Thursday, April 7, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California papers please copy.

MUNDELL.—On Tuesday, April 5, SUSAN DIKEMAN, wife of Jeremiah Mundell, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M.

QUILLIARD.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 4, of congestion of the lungs, CHRISTINA ISABEL, infant daughter of Gulian V. and Margaret Quilliard, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Roseville, N. J., on Monday, April 4, ELLEN, wife of Crawford Williams, and daughter of David Diefendorf, in the 37th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Fort Plain, N. Y., for burial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST., will continue for TWO WEEKS ONLY THEIR

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

OF

CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES, MARKED AT AND BELOW COST IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Extra Dry. In Baskets—in Cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine-dealers. Sole Agents for United States, SCHULTZE & TAILER, No. 49 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHEMICAL FORCES.

HEAT—LIGHT—ELECTRICITY,

with their applications to the Expansion, Liquefaction and Vaporization of Solids; The Steam Engine; Photography; Spectrum Analysis; The Galvanic Battery; Electro-Plating; The Electrical Illumination of Lighthouses; The Fire Alarm of Cities; The Atlantic Telegraph.

And introduction to

CHEMICAL PHYSICS,

designed for the use of Academies, Colleges and Medical Schools.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

By THOMAS RUGGLES PYNCHON, M. A.

1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $3.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,

Nos. 23 Murray-st. and 27 Warren-st.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a fair attendance at the Exchange yesterday, and the sales begun with six auctioneers at their several stands. In several instances, however, the property announced was not actually disposed of. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. put up the house No. 110 Second-avenue at $34,900, but receiving no bid, withdrew it. They then offered the house and lot No. 307 West Fifty-first-street at $26,900, with the same result. This latter house was of brown stone, three stories, and located 120 feet west of Eighth-avenue.

The property at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-first-street, sold by ALLEN & BROWN, brought $50,000. It consisted of a three-story brick store, 24.9x50 feet, on a lot 24.9x80 feet, which sold for $44,350, and a four-story brick house in the rear of the same, on Forty-first-street, 20x40 feet, struck down at $11,650.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue, for $10,200 each, and a house and lot on Bergen-street, Brooklyn, for $6,500. These prices were very low for the property disposed of.

JOHNSON & MILLER continued their sales of Brooklyn property with satisfactory results. The bidding was much more spirited than for the City property offered, and the prices better. The particulars are given below.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'s sale of country lots at Valley View, N. J., was not very successful. Owing to the damp and chilly weather, nobody felt in the mood for going to Jersey, and little disposition was shown to take up this property. After disposing of a few parcels, the auctioneers adjourned the sale until some time in May.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

- 2 houses and lots s. s. 59th-st., 62 ft. e. of Lexington-av., each 16x60.5, each $10,200 .... $20,400

By Allen & Brown.

- Store and lot n. w. corner 8th-av. and 41st-st., 24.9x80 .... $44,350
- House and lot No. 303 West 41st-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x49.5 11,650

BROOKLYN.

By Roberts & McGuire.

- House and lot No. 68 Bergen-st., s. s., between Smith and Hoyt sts., 22.2x100 .... —

By Johnson & Miller.

- House and lot, 21.6x42x90, n. s. 3d-st., between 6th and 7th avs $12,000
- Washington-av. and Hall-st., 4 lots, each 25x100, each $3,150 12,600
- 1 lot s. e. corner of North 7th-st. and 4th-st., 20x75, with buildings thereon 2,700
- 1 lot on 4th-st., adjoining, 20x75 1,500
- 2 lots on 4th-st., adjoining, same size, each $1,450 2,900
- 2 lots on 4th-st., adjoining, 25x100, each $1,900 3,800
- 2 lots on Myrtle-av. and Chestnut-st., near Central-av., 25x97.4, each $800 1,600
- 1 lot on Myrtle-av. and Chestnut-st., near Central-av., 25x54, with 1 story store 1,025
- 1 gore lot at the junction of Myrtle-av., Chestnut-st. and Central-av., 41.4x41.4x34 485

VALLEY VIEW, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

- 3 lots on Church road, 75x200, each $190
- 3 lots on Church road, 75x200, each 180
- House and 5 lots on Mahwah-st., 75x200 7,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

- Beekman-place, e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 51st-st, 20x100 .. $20,295
- Delancey-st., s. s., near Forsyth, 19x70 11,000
- Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, n. w. corner, 41.5x20x44x37.2 .... nom.
- Market-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Henry-st., 25x86 6,750
- Peck-slip, No. 39, h. and l., 25x36.6 } Strip adjoining, 2x25 } 10,000
- 27th-st., n. s., 81.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 28x68.3x26.11x68.6, ½ part 5,333
- 33d-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 9th-av., 15x98.9 7,650
- 37th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9 7,500
- Same, property, h. and l. 18,000
- 38th-st., s. s., 220.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 3,250
- 80th-st., s. s., 238 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5 12,000
- 114th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.7x100 13,000
- 130th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x99.11, h. and l. 15,000
- 144th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11 2,400
- St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 133d-st., 192.2x100x182.9x444.5x175x92.6x22x212.9, 2-5 parts 60,000
- Same, 1-5 part 30,000
- 2d-av. and 117th-st., n. e. cor., 50.11x100x50.11x25x100.11x125 300
- 2d-av., w. s., 20.4 ft. n. of 55th-st., 19.8x66 15,300
- 2d-av., w. s., 108.4 ft. s. of 50th-st., 21x80 14,150
- 4th-st., w. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 101st-st., 50x80 } 101st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.11 } 1,000
- 8th-av. and 117th-st., s. e. corner, 100.11x100 } 117th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x100.11 } 36,000
- 9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 25x100 14,000

Leases Recorded.

- Barclay-st., No. 60, 21 years, per year $1,150
- Bleecker-st., No. 104, store, &c., 2 5-12 years, per year 2,000
- Broome-st., No. 122, front and rear, 3 years, per year 1,500
- Broome-st., No. 280, 3 years, per year 720
- Chambers-st. and College-place, s. w. corner, 5 years, per year 1,700
- Liberty-st., No. 108, } Cedar-st., No. 111, } first floor, &c., 3 years, per year 3,500
- Macdougal-st., No. 38, blacksmith-shop and dwelling, 3 years, per year $1,100, 2 years, per year 1,200
- 42d-st., No. 227, &c., store and floor above, 3 years, per year 900
- 124th-st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 3 years, per year 650
- Avenue B, No. 95, store and first floor, 5 years, per year 1,200
- 2d-av. and 55th-st., n. w. corner, store, &c., 3 years, per year 1,200
- 2d-av. and 59th-st., s. e. corner, 5 years, per year 1,800
- 3d-av. and 56th-st., s. e. corner, 3½ years, per year 2,600
- 3d-av., No. 1,114, 5 years, per year 1,800
- 3d-av., No. 1,438, 5 years, per year 1,200
- 9th-av., No. 62, from 1869, 5 years, per year 1,450
- 11th-av., No. 665, store, &c., February, 1869, 3½ years, per year 540

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

- Cumberland-st., e. s., 251.4 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 22x100 .... $20,000
- Degraw-st., s. s., 130.3 ft. e. of Washington-av., 75x124.3x50x27.3x25x96.11 9,400
- Elliott-place, e. s., 316.8 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100 9,250
- Franklin-st. and Vernon-av., s. e. corner, 850x400x400x200x450x200 30,000
- Hamilton-st., w. s., 85 ft. s. of Gates-av., 21x70x10.8x10x10.4x80 2,220
- Huron-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 50x100 900
- India-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100 3,000
- Jackson-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100 2,800
- Jacob-st., n. w. s., 90 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 50x100 340
- Lawrence-st., w. s., 180.2 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 19.10x101.6 9,700
- Leonard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 25x100 3,500
- Lorrimer-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x50 5,000
- Rodney-st., n. w. s., 120 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100, h. and l. 8,700
- Sackett-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x70 } Sackett-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100 } Sackett-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x100 } Sackett-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 150x150 } Franklin-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x100 } 7,000
- Secor-place, n. s., 320 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x98 14,000
- Smith-st., w. s., 80.10 ft. s. of Dean-st., 19.1x60 7,200
- Smith-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Remsen-st., 20x60 1,000
- St. Felix-st., e. s., 284.3 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 20x70 8,000
- Walton-st. and Marcy-av., easterly cor., 100x81.6x45.9x90x67.1 4,000
- Warren-st., s. s., 203.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 66.8x100, h. and l. 3,100
- 12th-st., n. e. s., 124.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x71.6 1,900
- 18th-st., s. s., 391.8 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x100 2,500
- 22nd-st., s. w. s., 575 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 25x100, April, 1869 1,800
- 44th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w of 3d-av., 25x100 1,000
- Butler-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100 1,800
- Butler and Baltic avs., n. w. corner, 25x100 690
- Carlton av., w. s., 205 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100 12,500
- Gates-av., s. s., 243 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 18.9x100 3,500
- Greene-av., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x100 13,750
- Hudson-av., e. s., 104 ft. n. of Sands-st, 20.6x75 12,000
- Liberty-av., and Smith-st., s. w., corner, 25x40 } Strip adjoining, 20x10 } 8,000
- Union-av. and Hudson-st., n. w. corner, 50x42.9 4,500
- 9th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x100 15,600

RICHMOND COUNTY, S. I.

Castleton.

- Floyd-st., 100 ft. e. of Dubois-av., 50x100 .... $350
- Christina E. Coyer's lot, 50x125 500

New-Brighton.

- Westervelt-av., 300 ft. s. of 4th-st., 50x182x179 .... $2,875
- Jersey-st., 22 ft. s. of Richmond-terrace, 23x50 3,000
- Hamilton-av., 708.2 ft. from Westervelt-av., 50x257 2,050

Northfield.

- Simonson-av., adjoining J. Mersereau's, 50x100 .. $3,000
- Division road, between Northfield and Castleton, adjoining Catharine Cochrane's, 21 7-10 acres .. 30,000

Southfield.

- St. Mary's-av., 409.7 ft. w. of New-York-av., 25x129 .... $1,600

North Shore.

- Bergen, corner Castleton-av., 189x184x192x205 .... $5,000

Port Richmond.

- Elizabeth-st., adjoining Susan J. Middlebrook's, 75x100 .... $900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

- Water-st., w. s., adjoining W. B. Totten's, ½ acre $1,350
- Bedford Villa, &c., to Cantito road, w. s., adjoining E. S. Purdy's, 5½ acres 400

Eastchester.

- Underhill road, s. s., adjoining Harlem Railroad, 14 223-1,000 acres } Pontfield road, w. s., adjoining Harlem Railroad, 3 480-1,000 acres } $6,000

Greenburg.

- Wilder-st., s. s., adjoining Jacob Odell's, 37x150. $1,450
- Main-st. to Saw-mill River road, n. s., adjoining private road, Joseph J. Knapp's property, 54 663-1,000 acres 11,500

Harrison.

- Purchase-st., w. s., adjoining W. Cromwell's, 34 acres } Purchase-st., w. s., adjoining above, parcel 20 acres 36 rods } $10,600

Morrisania.

- Charles-place and Jerome-av., 100x125 .... $3,000

West Farms.

- 6th-av., e. s., lot No. 94, Mount Eden, 50x100 .... $300
- 5th-av., w. s., lot No. 108, Mount Eden, 50x100 145

White Plains.

- White Plains to Rye road, w. s., adjoining S. S. Marshall's, 50 acres $22,500

Rye.

- Stuyvesant-av., w. s., lot No. 29, Wainwright's property, 3 5-10 acres $2,850

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

- Jersey-av., e. s., near South 4th-st., A. Storm's lot, 16.8x80 .... $8,500

Bergen.

- Duncan av., n. s., w. of Bergen-av., 75x140 .... $8,000
- Duncan-av., n. s., w. of Bergen-av., 75x130 8,000
- Palisade-av., e. s., 125x88x100x98, Helen M. Terry's property 22,000

Hudson City.

- Lot No. 1, map of 30 lots on Dennett estate, 25x100 } Lot Nos. 6 to 12, on said map, each 21.8x115 } $3,980

North Bergen.

- Lot No. 3, block No. 25, map of N. Hoboken, 25x100 .... nom.

Union.

- Lot No. 277, block No. 6, Hudson County Real Estate Company's map, 25x100 .... $650

Union Township.

- Lot No. 495, block No. 25, Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, 25x100 .... $2,500
- Lot No. 548, block No. 25, Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, 25x100 500
- Lots Nos. 289 and 290, map of Guttenberg, 25x100 1,000

Guttenberg.

- Lots Nos. 1,122, 1,124, 1,125, block No. 10, Weehawken Land and Ferry Association $600

Newark.

- Broad-st., corner Cedar-st., 238x100 .... $50,000
- Bruce-st., corner Warren-st., 28x80x6.8x94.6 500
- Broad-st., w. s., 30 ft. s. of Emmett-st., 70x130 11,500
- Court-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of West-st., 25x100 1,100
- Kinney-st., n. s., 102 ft. e. of Church-st., 20x112.6 7,500
- Kinney-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Adams-st., 25x96.3 450
- Market and Washington sts., s. e. corner, 25x75 16,000
- Main-st., n. s., 17.4 ft. e. of George-st., 25x100 500
- Summer-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 50x100 6,000

Bloomfield.

- Indefinite plot, Sanxy to McFarlan, 1 33-100 acres $500

Clinton.

- Indefinite plot, Hutchins to Ward, 5 59-100 acres. $9,500

Montclair.

- Passaic-st., w. s., adjoining G. Gardiner's, 100x100 .... $10,200
- Indefinite plot, Wakeman to Newman, 1 86-100 acres 6,720
- Indefinite plot, Wakeman to Habberton, 1 acre. 7,750

East Orange.

- Sussex-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Steuben-st., 50x130 .. $1,025
- Lincoln-st., e. s., adjoining M. Williams' property, 50x104 4,000
- Grove-st., w. s., adjoining Barker's, 47.6x141 4,000

Orange.

- Park-av., w. s., adjoining R. Basters', 24x132 .... $2,040

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1858.)
Purchase and sale, letting, collecting, and the general management of real estate, carefully attended to, and returns promptly made. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

EAST 25TH-ST.—FOR SALE, A THREE-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x60x100, three rooms deep, in good order and all modern improvements, and now occupied by a private family; will be sold low with or without furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-story first-class store or office building No. 43 New-st., about 29x75; handsomely fitted up with pleasant offices, and adjoining the elegant offices of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company, and near Exchange-place and the Brokers' Stock Exchange. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, four stories high, with Mansard roofs, Nos. 74 Park-av. and 33 East 38th-st.; finished in modern style with hard wood, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply on the premises, or to LEE & ALVORD, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in complete order, newly painted and frescoed; has all modern improvements; price, $28,000. Apply to owner, R. MEARES, No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY elegantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house, situated on 5th-av., near Madison-square; to be sold as it stands, with its elegant furniture, on account of the owner going abroad. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$28,000.—FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, and extension; elegant order; near 5th-av., Murray Hill; terms easy; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 176 Broadway.

TWENTIETH-ST., QUITE NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class brown-stone house, four-story, high-stoop, 25x60x100; elegant order; price reasonable; others desirably located; $15,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, a fine four-story house on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; sheds, covering one-half the property, scales and railway track, and established storage business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE-av., between Hall and Ryerson sts., four new brown-stone houses, extra built; with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN WEST-chester County, within ten minutes' drive of depot, a large first-class country residence; 15 rooms; with carriage-house, stable, and everything pertaining to a first-class place; 11 acres; grounds beautifully laid out; fruit of every description; splendid view of Long Island Sound. Apply to G. G. G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office. Price $80,000.

ORANGE—MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEgant residence; all conveniences; stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, shade, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUD-SON.—For sale, at New-Hamburg, (Hudson River,) a building site and plot of 20 acres, on high ground, near the residences of Messrs. Shiefs, Howland, Grinnell, Donaldson, Mangin, and many others. Upon the plot are many fine old and large shades; grounds in order for immediate use; price $15,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTEEN acres of land, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., for sale; good dwelling-house, in perfect order, store and store-house, barn and all necessary out-buildings, young apple orchard, fine garden in high state of cultivation. For sale at a great sacrifice. Price, $4,500. Address J. W. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, one of the best and most desirable places on the Hudson, at Hyde Park, commanding extensive views, with commodious out-buildings, fruit and shade trees; everything that may be wished; about 70 acres of land; possession at an early day. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—ELEGANT Mansard-roof house, 14 rooms, black-walnut stairs, six marble mantels, all other city improvements; high, desirable location, three minutes' walk from principal depot; very cheap. Apply to owner, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country-seat, at Morristown, N. J.; large house (furnished) and stables, gardener's cottage, icehouse (filled,) &c., &c.; large apple and pear orchard, and small fruits in abundance; also, a good cow; all in good order, and immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, furnished, a Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH HOTEL.—FOR SALE, one of the best houses at the Branch, completely furnished, in good order, and ready for the coming season. Summer earnings, $120,000. Responsible parties only need apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., large double house, stable and large garden; price $16,000; rent $1,000; possession 1st of May next. Inquire at office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, of GEO. A. HOYT.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

HOBOKEN.—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house and lot for sale; price, $7,250. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 223 West-st., of J. A. CARNIE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at
BAYONNE, FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNELLEN,
ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c.
LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means. Fine Building Sites, with land by the acre.
Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.
Apply at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE, GENERAL AGENT.
Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS in Newark, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling-houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE—A FARM; AN OLD HOMEstead of about 90 acres; fruit, &c., in abundance; situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., about four miles from the village and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 1¼ miles from the depot on the New-Canaan Railroad; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good City property. Also a store to let in a new and growing neighborhood.
For further particulars inquire of
CHAS. FOX,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New-York, from 10 to 12 M.; or at the South-side Railroad Office, Williamsburg, from 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND—ON THE South-side Railroad and Great South Bay, at West Islip, Babylon Station, a large modern-built house, about 50 feet square, with well-arranged and commodious interior; coach-house, stables and abundant out-buildings, and about 100 acres of highly-cultivated land, with 15 or 20 acres of black grass; located on the bay, in the vicinity of Messrs. Wagstaff, Wilmerding, Johnson, Arnold, Thompson, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—First-class country store, doing prosperous business, with commodious dwelling attached; one hour and 15 minutes from New-York. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK—A VERY DEsirable residence, at a bargain, to close an estate; modern improvements, choice fruit, &c.; price, $15,000; terms to suit purchaser. For full particulars address B. B. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICE, ACCOMMOdating terms, six lots ground, Eltingville, Staten Island, near railroad station; $5,500; will leave $4,000 on mortgage three years. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO LET—A FINE PRIVATE RESIDENCE in 16th-st., near 5th-av.; it is elegantly furnished; the house, though large, will accommodate only a small family. To a gentleman of means, desiring a fine library, large dining-room, spacious parlors and bedrooms, &c., in the center of fashion, this is the place. Apply at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—The three-story and basement houses Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., short distance from ferry by horse cars; rent $450. Also, an elegant, furnished country-seat on the banks of the Passaic River, near Belleville, N. J., on Erie Railroad. Apply at No. 308 West-st., upstairs.

FOR RENT IN LLEWELLYN PARK, Orange, N. J., adjoining Ramble, cottage residence, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; stable; delightful location; price low; will sell reasonably if desired. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York; Orange, N. J., Real Estate Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, HANDSOME modern residence in Prospect-st.; all conveniences, 3½ acres, lawn, shade, fruit, stable; one-quarter mile from station; first-class neighborhood; rent $2,000.
BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENTS, $1,800 PER annum, two houses in 50th-st., near 5th-av.; also, in 39th-st., near 4th-av.; immediate possession of 50th-st. house; 59th-st. house, May 1. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE TO Rent in Harlem, No. 5 Dunscomb-place, 128th-st., three stories, with all the modern improvements, and in good order; rent $900. Apply to CHAS. B. TOOKER, No. 1,995 3d-av.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR—FOR THE year or a shorter term, a pleasantly situated cottage house of nine rooms, handsomely furnished; possession at once. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 19 WEST 35th-st., by 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, furnished in good style and in complete order, to a private family only; rent reasonable. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE OF 90TH-ST., second and third brick houses east of Avenue A; nine rooms each, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, range, &c.; rent $600. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—TO LET, A four-story, high-stoop, stone-front, furnished house, on 49th-st., opposite Columbia College; rent, $300 per month. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, TEN ROOMS each, all improvements, at Tremont, Harlem Railroad; fare twelve cents; thirty minutes from 26th-st.; rent, $650. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st.

$40 PER MONTH—FOR TWO PARLORS, library, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, range, heater, &c., in good house and neighborhood on Jersey Heights. Apply at 343 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 153 East 51st-st., 21x45; rent only $1,500. Apply to owner, FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 43 West 21st-st.

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY DWELling, No. 117 West 38th-st. Also, stores Nos. 1,380 and 1,384 Broadway, near 38th-st.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 11th-st. near 5th-av. to a private family only; house has dining-room extension, stationary washtubs, &c., and is handsomely furnished. Apply at 65 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR RENT.
FINE OFFICES IN THE
SUPERIOR MARBLE BUILDING,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
The entire floor now occupied by the New-York Life Insurance Company, 37x90 feet, with fine vaults.
The splendid suite of rooms on third floor, now occupied by Counselors Jesup & Kennedy.
The very light suite of rooms on fourth floor, (back,) occupied by Wright, architect, and the front offices on same floor.
ALSO,
The entire upper lofts, very high and superior lights, and suitable for an engraver or lithographer.
Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.
The large store No. 5 Chatham-square, through to Catherine-st. Rent, $6,500 per annum.
This is one of the oldest and best stands for business in the ward. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.
The premises No. 109 Hudson-st., between Franklin and North Moore sts. Rent, $2,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 83 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF No. 9 John-st., near Broadway. Apply to NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner John-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A.—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—IRvington on the Hudson, or near that locality, a private residence wanted for a small family, with stable, large garden, &c., for six months. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER'S ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—Donated by Mr. W. H. Gunther to the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York, and the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Indigent Widows and Sick.

Peremptory sale.

The splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, L. I., having been donated by Mr. W. H. Gunther, son of the deceased C. G. Gunther, to the above-named two benevolent societies, the trustees of this magnificent gift have decided to have the same laid out in lots and sold at public auction by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,

On Thursday, April 14,

1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

The elegant and spacious mansion and out-buildings, in best repair, together with an acre of land, tastefully laid out, also,

EIGHTY-TWO LOTS.

This fine property is most beautifully situated on high ground, on the northern border of the village, overlooking it in every direction, and having most extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country.

The Long Island, South Side and Brooklyn Central Railroads run twenty trains daily to and from the City, giving easy access within twenty-five minutes, at a commutation of $50 per annum, the station being within ten minutes' walk of the property. Horse-cars leave every twenty minutes for New-York, starting within a few hundred feet of the property.

The easy and commodious access the healthy and beautiful village now enjoys have made the same equal, if not superior, to almost any other in the vicinity, and business men, mechanics, clerks, &c., can reach their residence in the village in almost as short a time and much more comfortably than those living in the upper part of the City.

In addition to these attractions we may add that Mr. A. T. Stewart has bought, and is now improving, the tract of land in direct line with the property in question, and the improvement of his can only add to the value of this property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash and auctioneer's fee on day of sale, forty per cent. on the 2d day of May, balance of fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage, or at the option of the purchaser.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.; or to
C. ALTHOF, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place;
E. SAUER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Forty-four acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between and close to Central Park-av. and Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased. This property is in the district of Westchester County now under control of the Central Park Commissioners, and is only two miles from the City of New-York, at Kingsbridge. Land is rolling, mostly high, fine air, pure water and healthy. Will be sold in four parcels. Sale peremptory; title indisputable. Possession immediate upon delivery of the deed. Persons on the ground to show the property. Conveyances at all hours at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Sales maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of
NO. 366 BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of H. M. Garvin, Esq., referee:

BROADWAY.—The valuable extra large lot of ground with five-story brick store, known as No. 366 Broadway, east side, between Franklin and White sts., lot 25x150 feet; 65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF MANSION AND FIFTY ACRES AT THROG'S NECK.
By order of George Barker, Esq., Executor of Ralph Barker, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 M., on the premises:

The mansion and fifty acres of land, mapped into 600 lots, including the several cottages and buildings thereon, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, on the Sound.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEEKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—10 lots, north side, 120 feet west of 3d-av.

FIRST-AVENUE—1 lot, 30 feet south of 110th-st.

FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—2 lots, south side, 450 feet east of 11th-av.; no rock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—5 lots, north-east corner of 106th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—4 lots, north side, 330 feet east of 4th-av.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
THE MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY'S FACTORY FOR SALE.

SIXTH-STREET.—Five-story brick factory and lot, No. 227 6th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, and contains Croton and gas and heated by steam. Suitable for a piano-forte or any other factory. Will be sold with or without steam-engine.

AUCTION SALE—IN MORRISANIA, BY A. J. Bleecker, at 3 P. M., MONDAY, April 11, at Carpenter's Hotel, near depot, five houses and sixty-three city lots of ground; the most desirable property in Westchester County; seventy-five per cent. mortgage may remain for three years; the 2½ train, 26th-st., will arrive in time; can return at 4, 5 and 6:33. For particulars inquire of J. BRODHEAD, on premises, in Fulton-av., between 7th and 8th sts., or of auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,
New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY, COHOES, N. Y., March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 7 STATE-ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees and inspectors of election will be held at the office, TUESDAY, April 12. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKING firms continue to undertake the sale of all kinds of American Securities, as also the introduction in the European financial markets of first-class mortgage bonds of established railroad companies. S. STIEBEL & CO, in London; MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE HAVE THIS DAY (MARCH 26) BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE BONDS TO 70 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT WHICH FOR THE PRESENT WE OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THIS LOAN.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of
$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to
WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000, Nos. 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545, 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 28th October, 1868.
One of £500, No. 99,383, 27th November, 1868.
Three of £300, Nos. 20,991, 20,992, 22,418, 12th July, 1869.
One of £200, No. 29,713, 11th August, 1869.
Two of £100, Nos. 66,693, 66,743, 10th September, 1869.
Five of £50, Nos. 13,163, 16,836, 16,958, 26,513, 31,751, 9th December, 1869.
Three of £20, Nos. 92,140, 99,252, 99,255, 8th December, 1869.
Three of £10, Nos. 46,409, 46,466, 60,634, 6th October, 1869.
One of £5, No. 73,147, 15th May, 1869, (Liverpool.)
Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—This Company having been authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, approved March 31, 1870, to distribute among its stockholders 50,000 shares of stock of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, acquired under the consolidation lately effected between the two Companies, the transfer-books of this Company will be opened on Wednesday, the 6th inst., and remain open until Saturday, the 16th, when they will be again closed, for the purpose of making such distribution.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 69, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 148, 390, 491, 6, 310, 247, 131, 372, 160, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April next, for the election of Directors and other purposes. C. H. MCCORMACK, President.
J. S. BAKER, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals addressed to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer, Boston, Mass., will be received until WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, for the sale of $25,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated July 1, 1868. The bids will be opened at the office of the Treasurer of the South Pacific Railroad Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, on THURSDAY, April 14, 1870, and the accepted bids declared.
G. T. BIGELOW, J. J. DIXWELL, } Trustees.
BOSTON, Mass., March 22, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1870, will be paid MONDAY, May 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed FRIDAY, April 1, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,
Free of United States Tax,
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS.

THE ANNUAL INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER,
AT 95.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia,
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings: and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly fifty per cent. more interest than five-twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons maturing April 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870.

GROSS ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1870	$459,793 98
Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	256,793 98
Unsettled losses	3,000 00—459,793 98

Insurance at reduced rates. No combination.
The annual election for twenty-one directors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until further notice. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on MONDAY, the 11th day of April. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on improved property, worth more than double the amount, located at High Bridgeville, Westchester County, New-York. None but principals treated with. Address W., at store, No. 876 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.
FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this company and the United States Government tax on the same has this day been declared payable on and after April 11, 1870 at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 2d prox., and opened on the 12th prox. E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1870.
COUPONS OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD BONDS, due APRIL 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at Continental National Bank.
F. H. DELANO,
President S., R. and D. R. R.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close the 9th and re-open the 16th inst.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and reopen May 4. Election May 3, 1870.
T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANers, one of Meyer & Uneson's slitting saws, one of Woodbury's best four-side moulding machine and cutters, one of Wright's patent tongue and groove. Can be seen running at the factory in Oak-st., near Franklin-st., Greenpoint, three blocks from 10th or 23d sts. ferries.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK.
TODAY
WE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF STRAW, CACTUS AND HAIR GOODS MANUFACTURED this season by one of our LEADING MANUFACTURERS, and purchased by us last week, at 50 cents on the dollar, CASH ON DELIVERY. It comprises everything NEW and FASHIONABLE IN

BONNET ROOM — BONNETS, HATS, JOCKEYS, TURBANS, — UP STAIRS.

BOTH ROLLED AND FLAT BRIMS,
which, together with our regular stock, contains over one
HUNDRED NEW SPRING SHAPES,
in every variety of Braid and Material, and will be the
LARGEST STOCK OF STRAW GOODS
ever exhibited by one house in this City.
WE HAVE NEAPOLITAN CACTUS AND HAIR HATS AND BONNETS
at 50 cts., at 75 cts., at $1.
Over ten thousand Sundowns and Shade Hats at 20 cts., 25 cts. and 31 cts. up.
TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
EVERYTHING NEW, CHEAP.
BONNET FRAMES, 15 cts. each.
JOCKEY FRAMES, 10 cts. each.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
RIBBONS DOWN, DOWN.
6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. 31c., and up.
Sashes, Black, 7 inches wide, 50c., 75c. and 95c. per yard.
COLORED PLAIDS and FANCY SASHES, 75c., $1, and $1 25, bargains.
SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, every novelty at 65c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 75, and $1 85, cheap.
CORSETS ONE-THIRD BELOW GOLD COST. Part of an importer's stock retiring from business.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
KID GLOVES.
At 40 cents, at 50 cents, at 75 cents.
OUR DOLLAR KID IS WARRANTED in every way.
SHADES and COLORS SUPERB—cannot be SURPASSED.
FIRST SPRING DELIVERY of NEW SHADES.
The PERINOT GLOVE ready today.
HOSIERY, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
INFANTS' CLOAKS AND SACKS.
INFANTS' LACE BONNETS AND CAPS.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM AUCTION. BARGAINS.
CLEARING OUT THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, COLLARS, CUFFS AND SLEEVES.
An immense profusion of LACE COLLARS at 10c. and 15c. each.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, GILD AND OTHER DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, COTTON AND SILK FRINGES.
Clearing out a
JOBBER'S STOCK OF TRIMMINGS
at 38c. on the dollar.
LOOK FOR BARGAINS.
YANKEE NOTIONS, HAIR BRAIDS, JEWELRY, BOTH JET AND GILT,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 312, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

LACE CURTAINS—NEW STYLES, 1870 IMportations now ready, at the curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,166,454 14.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.
Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
398 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.) WM. M. GILES, Prest.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment of mantels in this City. Prices to suit times. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $0, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 6 | Maria, Thursday, April 21
Tarifa, Thursday, April 7 | Russia, Wednes., April 27
Calabria, Wednes., April 13 | Palmyra, Thurs., April 28
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14 | China, Wednesday, May 4
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | Nemesis, Thursday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin.....$120, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$140, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 6th April. C. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA.....April 9 | IOWA.....April 27
EUROPA.....April 16 | CAMBRIA.....April 30
INDIA.....April 23 | ANGLIA.....May 7

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire.....SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....Boursal.....SATURDAY, May 28

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, April 23
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.			
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF ANTWERP will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 9 A. M., 6th inst., instead of SATURDAY, the 9th inst., as previously advertised.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, April 9, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and upward; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION. Capt. ——.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 20, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice, April 7.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adam, via Nassau, April 21.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
COLORADO, Capt. Phillips, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Drakes, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Atkins, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, April 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 99 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Capt. Limeburner.
On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch, one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from
PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Finch.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain Otten.....April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain Green.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain Williams.....April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain Guard.....May 4, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 88 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:20 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. tram through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 6 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M. (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS of situations together; one an excellent family cook, baker, &c., and will assist with the washing and ironing; the other will do chamber-work, assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 225 5th-st., rear building, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take the full charge of a child from its birth, or growing children, and sew; is a competent person, and kind to children; has nearly three years' reference. Call at present employer's, 62 West 52d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and sewer, or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist in the care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 349 East 35th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson of Protestant principles a situation as nurse, or would do light chamber-work and sew. Can be seen until engaged at No. 407 3d-av., between 30th and 40th sts., second floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as first-rate cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children; is a good machine operator; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; would do the marketing; capable of taking entire charge where there is a kitchen-maid; good City reference. Call two days at 123 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN experienced woman; is a thorough cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, as waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO FIND A POSItion for a Welsh Protestant woman to travel with a family in Europe; she can fill the situation of lady's maid or will take care of children. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 237 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse; no objection to the country; traveling preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 287 5th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 222 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements with families; fits beautifully; trims in all the latest styles. Call, for one week, at No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st., room over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as ladies' maid; can make dresses and dress hair; good City reference. Apply at No. 221 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber maid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 113 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference given. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook; is an excellent laundress; best of reference. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 355 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; can be well recommended from her last employer; best City reference. Call at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 West 33d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; good reference. Call or address No. 152 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable young woman; will help in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPEtent girl as lady's maid or seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 14 East 22d-st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family. Call at No. 108 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first cook. Call at No. 111 8th-av., over Lord's, dyer.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 624 West 52d-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call from 10 till 2, for two days, at No. 208 West 14th-st., three doors from 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as excellent cook; would have no objection to care a house for a lady in the Summer; can be seen at her last employer's; best reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 116 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EFficient young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; will take chamber-work and waiting; City or country; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, who speaks good English, a situation as ladies' maid, to travel with a lady or family to Europe; City reference. Call at No. 607 1st-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG widow lady as housekeeper; is fully capable to take entire charge of a widower's or a bachelor's house; is refined and of good disposition. Address Mrs. J. W. WELDEN, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or week, or would sew with a dress-maker; understands dyeing; has the best City references. Call or address No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing and chamber-work. Call or address No. 342 West 25th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's-maid; can dress hair and cut and fit dresses, &c.; good references from City families. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; would do chamber-work if required; can be well recommended for such. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 7th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, No. 222 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as thorough waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; good recommendations. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl; is a good plain cook and first-class laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook or laundress in a private family; has City reference as such. Call for two days at No. 322 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewing; good City references. Call at No. 441 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and plain sewing or waiting; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 341 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; best City reference; no objection to the country. No. 133 West 35th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT INFANT nurse, a situation; is well recommended from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; a full breast of milk, three months old. Inquire at No. 20 Perry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD girl as waitress and chamber-maid; City references from her last place. Can be seen at 286 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; has best City references. Call or address No. 158 West 35th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference; no objection to the country with a good family. Address or call for three days on R. M., at the saddlery-store, No. 23 West 29th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; understands the business well, agriculture and horticulture; would not object to the care of a horse or cow; satisfactory references. Address F. G., at seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, a situation as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; is a careful driver, excellent groom; thoroughly understands his business; good references, City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a trustworthy single man of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; can furnish good City and country references; no objections to the country. Address J. M., No. 110 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman in the country; can milk and take care of a small garden; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at private stable, No. 55 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; sober, willing and obliging; can be well recommended from last employers. Address R. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, who is disengaged at present, as a first gardener and cold grapes, flowers and vegetables; the woman as laundress or cook; the best of reference. Address for two days W. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober man, on a gentleman's place; understands painting and grazing and the care of horses and cows; married; no family; wife understands milk and butter; can come with good references. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent man (wife and one child) as gardener and good coachman; is familiar with the care of horses; has the best of references. Address JAS. E., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as private coachman and plain gardener; is capable; willing to go to the country. Address SAMUEL JACKSON, No. 639½ Hudson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a Protestant man in City or country; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference. Address B. I., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober German, married, as gardener or farmer; understands the care of greenhouses and grapery; fifteen years on Long Island; with references. Address FARMER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, married, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses; can milk, and has some knowledge of gardening; good City references. Call or address F. W. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class English coachman; married; first-class reference. Call or address R. B. BROWN, livery-stable proprietor, 13th-st. and University-place, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by a competent man, who has long experience in both branches; has the best of reference from former employers; four years in his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; Protestant; married; one child; best City references given. Call or address No. 226 East 22d-st., second floor, front room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; good, careful City driver, sober and obliging; good City references. Address J. Mc. for two days, at private stable, No. 55 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience, a situation as porter in a store or bank; is willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish fourteen years' reference. Address T. S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman, who has no care but himself and his wife, and can be highly recommended from their last place. Call or address M. C., No. 19 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has first-class reference from former and last employer. Address P. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a married man who can produce the best of reference from his present employer, with whom he has lived five years. Address D. M., care of B. Loder, Rye, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant, single man as coachman; the best of City references given; none but those who want a first-class man need apply. Address J. J., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a young man, Protestant, as coachman; one that thoroughly understands his business; in City or country. Address COACHMAN, No. 369 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man, no incumbrance; is a good careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 146 West 33d-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good City driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent coachman and groom; Protestant; good City reference. Apply at harness-store, No. 359 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, or as take the entire charge of a gentleman's estate, by a thorough, practical person, well acquainted with all the routines of gardening, laying out, improving grounds, &c.; can refer to the last employer of the gardener, greenhouses, &c., on the estate of the late J. P. Cushing, Watertown, Mass.; no single hand situation accepted; the advertiser is English; single; aged 32. Address H. WATSON, No. 9 Charter-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER'S situation by a man just disengaged; would like to engage with any gentleman who would appreciate a good, honest, industrious man, who thoroughly understands the management of a gentleman's grounds in general; has undoubted reference; is married, but would engage without his family, if required. Address R. D., No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, OR thorough indoor servant; thoroughly understands his duties; lived nine years in good English families; keeps plate, &c., in good order; would like to travel; knows Europe; can valet; excellent reference. Address J. ALFRED, Box No. 311 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener and coachman by a quick, active young man; not afraid to work; thoroughly understands both branches in their various parts; can drive in City or country; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has unexceptionable City references for character, capability and sobriety. Address for two days M. A., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a respectable Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and take entire charge of a gentleman's place; is of sober, quiet, industrious habits; country preferred; first-class City references. Call or address COACHMAN, trunk-store, No. 948 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of references, and is willing and obliging. Call on or address WESLEY, No. 59 Irving-place, Club Stables.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; undoubted reference from each of his last employers. Address X., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom and assistant gardener; has a full knowledge of his business; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. CONNOLLEY, No. 15 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Protestant man, married, with one child; understands his business; his wife understands the care of milk and butter; the best of City reference. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man without incumbrance, who has a thorough knowledge of the profession in its various branches; can furnish undoubted references. Call or address GARDENER, at G. W. Wilson's, 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in greenhouse graperies; has undoubted references. Address A. F., care of seed-store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man; understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference from his late employers in Europe. Address A. M., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an Englishman of middle age; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands his business in all branches of gardening and entire charge of a gentleman's place; is a middle-aged man; the best reference. Address M. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands all work around a place; will be found useful; is middle-aged; small family; the best reference; can milk. Address M. H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, bred to the business in Europe; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; not afraid to work, and does it thoroughly. Address J., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who understands his business; can drive in New-York or Brooklyn; has the best of reference. Address B. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife to go a short distance in the country; man to take care of horses; wife to help around the house; good reference. Call at No. 662 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man (Protestant) as gardener, or to take charge of a country place; has good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single man as coachman and gardener; has the best of references and steady habits. Address C. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, no family, as coachman and gardener; has the best of reference; is civil and obliging. Address D. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable man, well recommended by his last employer. Address C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man and wife. Man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook. Address B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter in a store where he can make himself useful. Address W. H., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS commission house, an American boy from 14 to 16 years old, of good family and education, and living at home; salary first year, $100. None need apply unless they give good references. Address Box No. 1,128 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence in the notion and fancy-goods business, as entry clerk and assistant book-keeper; must be a good penman, quick and correct calculator and thoroughly competent in every respect. Address, with reference, B. C. & CO., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 339 4TH-AV.—

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

Lecture by Anna E. Dickinson—An Earnest Appeal for the Right of Suffrage.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON had what, considering the stormy weather, may be called a large audience at Steinway Hall, last evening. Her theme, though called by another name, was in most respects the string that she has so long played on. Her lecture was well delivered and abounded with eloquent passages.

After referring to her recent Western journey and giving a "sense of endlessness" as the chief impression derived from it, the lecturer considered the question of immigration. Lands had been, and more still were to be, acquired by us. With them came an increased population. What would we do with them? Were our laws to be intrusted to those who could not understand the language in which they were drafted? Should the West be governed by Asia as New-York was today governed by the Irish? In brief, looking at the vast foreign element in our midst, did we believe in pure Democracy, a government by the people; or in an aristocracy or a government by the best among us? The emigrants were the victims of fraud, wrong and lack of culture, and yet they governed us. After noticing the apathy indulged in by intelligent men who were too nice to soil their hands with the corrupting taint of the primary meeting, and stating that in nine elections out of ten these men prostituted their votes or else lost them, Miss DICKINSON said, that if the Republic was to stand it must be sustained by American men —and women. She stood at the door of political life, and knocking, asked the men to let her in. They say, nay, not so; to cross this threshold is to degrade your womanhood; the work is corrupt and debasing. She did not ask to vote as a woman, nor did she demand any personal dignity, but she stood at the door as an American woman and citizen, loving her country as much as did the man. It was urged that the wealthy votaries of fashion would not vote. She admitted that and thought that quite likely a woman with twenty pounds of hair on her head instead of brains in it, would not vote, and probably such a woman would be of but little service to the Government if she did vote. She herself was quite as willing to be governed by Dinah and Bridget as by Pompey and Patrick. The speaker then spoke of the classes of women who would be most likely to use the ballot, and thought that a strong argument for woman suffrage lay in the fact that woman was more conscientious than man. What the Government needed was conscience, and not brains. Men and women acting together would tend to make the political wheels move easier. Again, the speaker thought that the days of wars and conflicts had gone by, when woman's weakness kept her from active life. Wars were no longer waged for conquest, and when they were waged for humanity alone, then their day was about over. The questions of today were educational, social and religious. Who more interested in these questions than woman? Her interest was as great as man's. Was it urged that woman's work was at home? Man's profession was not politics, but in the pulpit, at the bar, in the field, &c. Yet who would not cry, if the voters were to be the professional politicians alone, "God save America!" Woman's voting would help man to a higher and a nobler manhood. She would plead against the injustice that men did themselves that man, who could treat woman with so much kindness, deference and courtesy in her home, would treat her coarsely and rudely when she stood by his side in political equality. The lecturer condemned in strong language the apathy of women toward what was their duty. The mother who rejoiced in her noble son and sought to make his home pleasant, without seeing no straighten his path in life, and who would do nothing to better the condition of her erring sisters, would see her son's soul dragged to hell by the very women whom she had neglected to assist. The power, training, culture and influence which the ballot would give, would broaden woman's life and render it nobler and better. All should strive for the good time coming. No work that man had to do in the world but he was better for having a loving woman by his side; the reverse was also true, and of the same was true with women. They should walk together in life and in death.

MISS DICKINSON was listened to with close attention, and warmly applauded as she quietly left the platform.

THE STORM ON THE HUDSON.

A Steam-boat Wrecked—Narrow Escape of her Passengers.

The terrible snow-storm and gale of Monday prevailed at all points on the Hudson River. The wind throughout Monday night blew a hurricane, and the blinding snow added greatly to the terrors of navigation on the Hudson, and in one instance resulted disastrously.

On the afternoon of Monday the propeller *John Taylor*, of the Schuyler line of Albany, left New-York for the former place. Soon after leaving the storm increased in fury, and she put into Thirty-fourth-street pier, where she lay some time, and then started again on her trip, stopping again several times till she reached Haverstraw, when it was concluded to go on at all hazards. This was at 1 P. M., and the storm was raging furiously. All the passengers, some thirty in number, had retired to their berths, the Captain and pilot taking their watch. The vessel passed through Peekskill Bay, the pilot, MICHAEL COSGROVE, steering her by the compass, though the flying snow was so thick as to almost hide the bow of the boat from view. In about one minute after passing Roahook the *Taylor* ran on Cook's Island, a small collection of rocks just at the southern entrance to the Highlands. She must have been going moderately fast, as she grated along across the rocks, and at once broke in two in the middle. The consternation among the passengers was of course very great, and they rushed from their berths without their clothes, expecting to be engulfed in the waves which were rolling very high. As soon as they ascertained the cause of the shock, and upon learning that the steamer was not sinking, they hurriedly returned to their berths and dressed. By this time Capt. CHARLES MCALLISTER had the small boat lowered, into which the passengers became seated, and were rowed to the East shore, where they got upon the Hudson River Railroad track and walked to Peekskill, remaining there till the first up-train arrived, when they proceeded to Albany. As soon as they were all safely landed, as stated, the officers of the boat took a survey of the situation of their vessel. They found that where she broke in two the rocks had penetrated her hull, and by this means she was held as if in a vice, with only a slight list to the larboard. On either side of her the water is a hundred feet deep. Had she not been impaled as stated, she would have immediately sunk, and undoubtedly all on board would have perished. The boat is considered a total wreck, her aftercabins being submerged. It is feared that she may slip off the rocks and sink. She was worth $100,000, and had just commenced her trips for the season, having been thoroughly overhauled, repainted and refurnished throughout. She had a cargo worth $100,000. Among other things, it consisted of 100 barrels of sugar, 40 barrels of syrup, 150 chests of tea, and 300 boxes of lemons, all of which will be saved, as early Tuesday morning a schooner and a sloop were sent to the wreck, and the freight is being removed and taken to Peekskill, from which point it is to be shipped by railroad to Albany.

Historical Society—Interesting Relics—The Late Gulian C. Verplanck—Beau Marche.

The New-York Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting in the hall of the Society, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, last evening, Rev. Dr. DE WITT in the chair.

Among the communications which were read was one from FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., of this City, accompanying a seal-ring, which was worn by Baron STEUBEN during his lifetime. WM. LLOYD GARRISON sent to the Society the original declaration of the Anti-Slavery Society, drawn up by the father of Mr. GARRISON, JONATHAN STRONGE presented the names of the original subscribers to the New-York Gallery of Fine Arts.

Appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of the late GULIAN C. VERPLANK, with direction that they be entered on the minutes of the Society, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased. A special committee having in charge the project of establishing in the Central Park a Museum of History, Antiquities and Art, reported favorably on the project, adding that the Legislature having promised the necessary ground, it remained for the patrons of history and art to immortalize themselves by providing the means for the erection of the buildings. Hon. JOHN BIGELOW read a paper on BEAU MARCHE, the author of *The Barber of Seville*. To BEAU MARCHE, he said, belonged the credit of forwarding the first necessary supplies for the colonies in their struggle against England. His efforts, however, seemed to have been misunderstood by Congress. In the letters of BEAU MARCHE'S correspondent, DE FRANCAIS, then in America, he is advised to send no more cannon, because the Americans had enough, also because they could make them themselves, and what was better, could take them from the enemy. His correspondent, DE FRANCAIS, also referred to DEAN, who at that time was in the civil service of the colonies, and was commissioning French officers without proper authority. This DEAN finally went over to the enemy. DE FRANCAIS at last became disgusted, stating in his correspondence that, however highly recommended French officers might come to America, they were regarded as adventurers and absolutely snubbed. DE FRANCAIS' criticism on the Revolutionary Fathers, as read by Mr. BIGELOW was quite new and peculiar, regarding all of them as he did as very poor specimens of men either in their civil, military or moral qualifications, WASHINGTON alone being entitled to any degree of his praise. The claim of BEAU MARCHE against the United States was referred to and characterized as an instance of the ingratitude of Republics. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. BIGELOW and the meeting adjourned.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.

An Inebriate Killed by an Overdose of Morphine—Censure of a Physician and a Druggist.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest in One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, over the body of JAMES O'NEIL, aged thirty-eight, a native of Ireland, who died from the effects of morphine, given him in unusual quantities by Dr. JOHN O. BRONSON, of One-Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, near Eleventh-avenue.

MARLON SWARTZ testified that he is a druggist in Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street; on Saturday the deceased brought him a prescription from Dr. BRONSON; it called for eight grains of morphine sulphate, ten grains of cubebs, to be divided into eight powders; he put them up accordingly in a box the same as now shown; deceased shook it considerably and said he could not sleep. One of the powders he wanted left out, so he could take it before going home; that same morning he brought another prescription from Dr. BRONSON, which I could not make out, so I sent it to Mr. MARTIN, another druggist, as it was intended for him; it was written in a blind way, so that no one could make it out but MARTIN; the deceased's father came about two hours after the second prescription was made up, and said his son was asleep and wished to know if he could wake him; I told him not to do so, as the powders were given to him to make him sleep; about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon the father O'NEIL came again and said his son had slept since eleven o'clock the night before, and that three or six of the powders had been given him; I advised him to notify Dr. BRONSON; soon after Dr. BRONSON came in and asked to see the prescription; I showed it to him, and remarked that I was frightened at the quantity of morphine; he said the morphine was all right, but that cubebs was not what he meant; he added that he would be responsible for what he has done; an hour after Dr. FROTHINGHAM came, and asked to see the prescription given by Dr. BRONSON; he also said I had better keep it carefully, for there might be a Coroner's inquest; the prescription now shown is the same as received, and not altered in the least.

FRANK KENNEDY HAHS testified—I am a clerk for Mr. MARTIN, druggist, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; at six o'clock on Saturday morning the deceased came with a prescription from Dr. BRONSON, written as follows:

"Ess comndient gr. 7, to be divided into two powders, one to be given immediately in a glass of ale, the other in an hour if not relieved."

The ordinary way of writing the prescription would be sulphate of morphia, but it was written as above as a blind, that no one else could put it up but us. At 10 o'clock the same morning deceased came with another prescription from Dr. BRONSON calling for "¼ os. officiuli ext. of valerian, ess. somnolent or morphia 4 gr. teaspoonful every hour, and a little water;" the bottle now shown is the one I put the medicine in; on Sunday evening I was told O'NEIL was dying; two men came in and wanted copies of the prescription, and finding that Dr. FROTHINGHAM wanted them I refused to give a copy; Capt. WILSON, of the Police, came after ward and got an exact copy of the original; about half an hour after Dr. FROTHINGHAM and the Captain called and asked for an explanation of sthe ess somnolent; I refused to give it at first, but when they told me the man was dying, and that if they know the nature of the drug they might give antidotes, I referred them to Dr. BRONSON, as I had no authority to give it; Dr. FROTHINGHAM said he would have nothing to do with Dr. BRONSON, and refused to accept a note from me; I then told the Doctor he had better give antidotes for morphia, as it had been given at the other store, and had been put up wrong; the prescription put up by Mr. SWARTZ called for eight grains of morphia sulphate and ten grains of cubas, which, according to our blind, means sugar, though I do not mean to say that the substitution of cubebs for sugar killed the man; I do say that the narcotic properties of the morphine are increased by the combination of the cubebs; the ordinary dose of that drug is from ten grains to one drachm, in bulk making two tea-spoonfuls, which is not poisonous; deceased was apparently under the influence of liquor when he came; I refused to give the explanation to Dr. FROTHINGHAM because I was so instructed.

Dr. JOHN O. BRONSON testified that he had been fifteen years in practice; deceased called upon him on Saturday and said he had the blue devils, (*delirium tremens,*) and he gave him the two prescriptions described by the previous witness; deceased applied a third time for something to make him sleep, and he gave him the prescription made up by Mr. SWARTZ, calling for sulphate morphia eight grains, pulverized cubas, meaning sugar, ten grains; when the patient was reported asleep he believed it was all right; Sunday afternoon he examined the patient, who manifested signs of congestion of the brain, though not narcotised; he sent for ammonia and tried to arouse him, without success; the deceased had awakened at four A. M. and asked his sister to hold his head, as he had a rush of blood there.

Dr. WM. FROTHINGHAM testified that he had been called to see the deceased on Sunday, after he had been given up by another physician; he found O'NEIL to be suffering from narcotic poison; his pupils were contracted to the size of a pin, pulse 120, respiration ten per minute, with occasional attempts between the regular ones; witness, after ascertaining the quantity of morphia given, was of the opinion that it was enough to kill any man. [The remainder of the evidence of witness was of a corroborative character.] He was of the opinon that the deceased had congestion of the brain, which is always the case in opium poisoning.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

That the deceased came to his death by congestion of the brain, consequent upon a heavy dose of morphia, too frequently repeated, as prescribed by Dr. JOHN O. BRONSON, of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, for delirium tremens. We further censure said BRONSON for being in collusion with HENRY G. MARTIN, druggist, in writing prescriptions contrary to the usual and well-known nomenclature. We further censure said MARTIN for giving orders to his clerk not to reveal such secret terms.

The Coroner has not decided upon his course in the case, but will probably bring it before the Grand Jury at an early day. O'NEIL, the deceased, was a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and attached to Engine Company No. 38, on duty in that neighborhood.

Cuban Charitable Aid Society—Lecture by Hon. A. T. Requier.

Hon. A. T. REQUIER delivered a lecture at Cooper Institute, last evening, on "The House That Jack Built," for the benefit of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society, before a large audience. In adverting to the object for which the lecture was given, Mr. REQUIER reviewed the history of the Cuban revolt. Originating with twelve devoted, brave and self-sacrificing Cubans, in the short interval of eighteen months it had developed so rapidly in the face of fearful obstacles that it entitled those engaged in it to the rights of belligerents. Their bravery and devotion excited the sympathy and admiration of lovers of freedom the world over, and while they relied on their own unaided exertions in the attainment of their glorious purpose they asked and expected from the people of this great and free nation, sympathy and recognition. But alas! for the boasted love of freedom of the Government of the United States, the request is met with prompt and decisive refusal. Their its ships of war discovered within our waters are seized and confiscated, and the chief City of the Empire State is made a dock-yard, a magazine and an arsenal for the Spanish oppressor. The lecturer maintained that in its present policy toward Cuba our Government was untrue to the principles of the national Constitution which were based on universal liberty. The spirit of the Constitution in its grandeur and wisdom had provided for the struggling nationalities by legal enactments, but in this instance everything seemed to be forgotten in an ignoble dread of provoking the resentment of Spain. Even the justification of self-preservation and national advancement does not induce it to the performance of its duty, but it boldly and unblushingly violates and absolutely reverses it. He insisted that the action of the United States first called the Cubans to insurrection, and its people fully accorded them their sympathy and would give them their support, and it only remained for this Government to follow the path of duty and right, and recognize them as belligerents. In conclusion, the lecturer remarked that a cause blessed by so many martyrs and immortalized by the bravery of its supporters could not fail of success, and the beautiful Isle would yet occupy the position among nations which God and nations designed she should maintain.

Bold Stroke for a Husband.

EDMUND SMITH, of Long Island, was yesterday accosted by MARY SIMPSON, who claimed him as her long-lost husband, JOE SIMPSON. A dispute arose between them in the James-slip ferry-house, when both were arrested and taken before Justice HOGAN. The woman persisted in her statement, and averred that SMITH had been a sailor, and had a tattoo mark on his arm representing a Highlander. He had married her several years ago, and lived with her a week, and then disappeared. He was well known at SMITH'S lodging-house in Front-street. Mr. SMITH was examined by the Sergeant, and no tattoo mark was found, neither was he identified at the lodging-house. Mr. SAUNDERS, the Bowery carpet merchant, subsequently called at the Court, and stated that he had known Mr. SMITH since boyhood and pronounced the witness' story a complete mistake. The mystery bothered the Magistrate for a time when he finally ended the curious scene by dismissing the case, and sent both the man and woman out of the Court.

The Law Courts Yesterday—Continued Absence of Judge Barnard.

The Supreme Court General Term was in session yesterday, with Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judges SUTHERLAND and CARDOZO on the Bench. It was occupied nearly the entire day in hearing appeals which have been taken from orders, claimed by lawyers to have been illegally and unjustly made within the last few months by Judge G. G. BARNARD, at Chambers and Special Term. The number of appeals which have been taken from the decisions of the Judge last named is so great that if the Court were to hear them all, it would occupy almost the whole term. Judge BARNARD, although he took particular pains to announce, more than two weeks ago, that there would be a Special Term commencing on the first Monday of April, and gave directions to the Clerk to make out a day calendar accordingly, has neither attended the Court himself, nor provided another Judge to hold the session in pursuance of his agreement with the members of the Bar and with the public at the time he asked to have notice thereof given in the papers. According to the published programme of the several terms of the Supreme Court of this district for 1870, there is no Special Term to be held after [illegible] preceding Justice INGRAHAM and Judge BARNARD and CARDOZO. Of this the Bar of New-York were well informed, and they made their arrangements accordingly. When two weeks ago, Judge BARNARD directed that the fact through the Press, should be apprised of the fact that he would hold a Special Term for April, there was much astonishment, but nevertheless, those lawyers who had cases coming on, made the best provision they could for trial before Judge BARNARD.

All the working and practical lawyers of this City and Brooklyn know well what a remark of this kind means. Two days of the term have passed, however, and no Judge BARNARD has made his appearance, either in General or Special Term. The two Judges who are always present on motion attendance upon every official duty, could not afford to lose their own time and injure that of the public, and hence Judge SUTHERLAND, whose duties in the Court of Appeals this year are sufficiently onerous, was induced to sit in Judge BARNARD'S place on Monday and yesterday.

The Last Erie Railway Accident—Condition of the Road.

A gentleman who was a passenger by the train of the Erie Railway which met with such a serious accident on Tuesday, the 29th ult., makes a statement which will be interesting to the travelers by that road.

He says that after the accident he took the trouble to examine the position of the rail by the breaking of which the train was thrown from the track, and discovered that the flanges which should have held it to the chair had both been broken some time, as was evident from the fact that they were rusted. The sleeper immediately under the fractured rail was so rotten that he could readily thrust the point of his umbrella into the decayed timber. Upon pursuing his investigations further, he found that many other rails in the vicinity of the scene of the accident were imperfectly fastened to the chairs, and in one or two cases, especially, he was enabled to move the ends of the rail from their positions in the chair. In some cases one rail occupied the entire chair, to the exclusion of its fellow.

The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour at the time of the accident, and was filled with passengers. The engine and baggage car remained on the track; the next car rolled down an embankment twenty feet and completely overturned; the next slid down the embankment but rested right side up; the next plunged end first down the precipice, and would have taken fire had not the coals from the stove been extinguished by falling into the ditch; the next car collided with the end of the one next in advance and was thrown into the air; the last two cars of the train remained on the track. The accident caused the utmost consternation among the passengers, occurring as it did about 6 o'clock in the morning, just as the inmates had awakened from their night's repose.

A Singular Case of Alleged Larceny and Fraud.

PHILIP GROSFELD was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs yesterday to answer a charge of having made way with an India shawl, valued at $1,000, the property of Mrs. SILAS RAWSON, residing at the Metropolitan Hotel.

It appears that a few weeks ago GROSFELD, who is a dyer and scourer of clothing and other articles, purchased the dying establishment of GEO. A. HEARN, at No. 39 Union-square, and entered into possession of all the stock, implements and articles awaiting the call of the owners. Among these was the shawl. GROSFELD, on the 16th ult., called at the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, and purchased goods to the extent of $711 38 upon which he paid $500 in cash and tendered a check upon the Union-square Bank for the balance. The following day the check was found to be worthless, as GROSFELD had no account at the bank. Mr. BAKER, one of the firm of ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., then informed GROSFELD that the $211 38 named in the check must be paid, else he would be arrested as a swindler. As GROSFELD had no ready money he offered to give Mrs. RAWSON'S shawl as security for the amount. Mr. BAKER consented, and one of his clerks, named W. P. COLTE, gave GROSFELD a receipt for the shawl written on a common card. Mrs. RAWSON called for her shawl a few days after and was informed that the shawl was not ready, which answer being repeated on a subsequent occasion, she became suspicious and gave the case to Detective MCKEEVER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who ferreted out the foregoing facts.

The Magistrate remanded GROSFELD to a cell in the Tombs to await examination and Mr. BAKER was requested to appear this forenoon. The detective stated that he had considerable difficulty in inducing Mr. BAKER to appear in Court, the reason, however, not being very clearly explained.

German M. E. Conference Appointments.

The following are the appointments made by Bishop AMES, of Baltimore, at the close of the Eastern German M. E. Conference:

New-York District—F. W. Dinger, Presiding Elder. New-York—Second-street, C. F. Grimm; Twelfth-street, H. Ullman and one to be supplied; Eighth-street, H. Kastendieck; City Mission and Tappantown, N. J., to be supplied; Port Mission, F. W. Boese. Brooklyn, Geo. Abele; Williamsburg, C. Jost; Long Island, to be supplied; Bellocon, Philip Schmal; Schenectady, J. Deininger; Troy, J. Kindler; Poughkeepsie, J. G. Lutz; Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle, F. W. Hoppmann; Melrose, Fred. Glenk; New-Haven, Conn., Geo. Mayer; Hartford, Conn., P. A. Moelling; Highlands, Mass., Louis Wallon; Hudson City, N. J., C. Brockmeier; F. W. Flocken, Missionary to Bulgaria.

Philadelphia District—Julius Seidel, Presiding Elder; Philadelphia and Philadelphia Mission, J. J. F. Brunow and J. Flammann; Baltimore, Broadway, J. Wolf; Baltimore, Pennsylvania-avenue, J. Swahlen; South Baltimore, E. F. Sireeter; Frederick City, Md., to be supplied; Elizabeth, N. J., J. G. Fritz; Newark, N. J., J. W. Freund; Scranton, Penn., J. Koib; Angelica, N. Y., Wm. Kumb; Dunkirk, N. Y., M. Schluetter; Buffalo, Ferd. Rey; North Buffalo, Ph. Haendiges; Buffalo Circuit, John Fiad; Rochester, Paul Quattlender; Rochester Circuit, C. Hoffrogge.

The Match Stamp Case—Testimony for the Defense.

The defense in the case of BENONA HOWARD, charged with having procured the engraving of a counterfeit plate for printing match stamps, introduced Prof. OGDEN DOREMUS before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for the purpose of showing the corrosive action of salt water and air on metal. Subsequently he was requested to examine the alleged counterfeit plate, with a view to ascertaining whether it had been coated with wax, as was testified to by a witness for the prosecution, and to report the result at the next examination. Col. A. WEDDINGTON HART, formerly connected with the Stamp Bureau in the Internal Revenue Department, furnished testimony in favor of the defense, after which the further examination was fixed for Friday next.

Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the Government and Messrs. BLANKMAN and HUNTINGTON for the accused.

History of Music—Lecture by Prof. F. L. Ritter.

Prof. FREDERIC LOOMIS RITTER commenced a repetition of his course of lectures on the "History of Music," at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. Owing to the unpleasant weather, the audience was small, but the Professor concluded to read his first lecture to the few appreciative listeners. He began with the introduction of vocal music into the worship of the early Christians, and gave an interesting account of the growth of church music, and the origin of the Gregorian chant. He also gave an account of the early Folk song and the invention of harmony, bringing the history of music down to the latter part of the fourteenth century. He illustrated on the piano the progress of the art, and gave several specimens of the airs of the Troubadours. The second lecture of the course will be given on Saturday evening, and will cover the period of Catholic Church music and the madrigal.

Town Elections in Queens County.

Owing to the storm which has prostrated the telegraph wires on the island, but few returns can be had. In Flushing, Jamaica and Newtown the Democratic candidates for Supervisors have all been re-elected. E. A. LAWRENCE, without opposition, in Flushing; in Jamaica, JAMES NOSTRAND, and CHAS. COVENT in Newtown.

There was quite a contest in Newtown, there being five tickets in the field, and owing to the failure of the District bill before the present Legislature, only one polling place, at Newtown village. The Flushing Railroad Company sold over 1,500 tickets at Hunter's Point for this station, and among their passengers were a large number of New-York roughs. A squad of thirty policemen, with a Captain and five Sergeants, from New-York, were on hand to keep order. About forty arrests were made through the day for illegal voting.

A Contemptible Business.

J. S. COLGATE, arrested on a charge of mailing obscene photographs through the Post-office, waived an examination in the United States Commissioners' office yesterday, and was subsequently held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused, it is alleged, was in the habit of giving the letter-carrier on his route large numbers of obscene circulars to post for him.

Special Agent GAYLER received a letter from the father of a young lady in Connecticut, stating that the writer's daughter had received one of the circulars in question. Mr. GAYLER seized the next batch of circulars intrusted to the carrier, and on opening the envelopes and examining the circulars, found them to be of the most obscene and disgusting character. COLGATE is in jail, in default of $5,000 bail, and is likely to remain there, as he can find no bondsman.

NEW-YORK.

The archway between Vesey and Barclay streets, under which the east of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue horse railroads pass on their trips down town, was yesterday officially reported to the "Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings" as unsafe. A notice will be served on the companies today requiring them forthwith to render it secure, and if this is not complied with a survey will be ordered by Superintendent MCGREGOR, and the structure put in such condition as that the possibility of danger and future accident will thus be avoided.

The Vestry of St. Thomas' Church have rented their present place of worship, Church of the Resurrection, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, until October next. It is expected that the new church will be ready for use by the 1st of August, as the interior work is already advancing rapidly. But with a view to its thorough seasoning and finish, the opening of the church will not take place until October, when the pews will be offered for rent, or sale, as the Vestry may decide. The ground has just been broken for the rectory, and it is expected that the tower will be finished during the Summer.

The usual weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held at the Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. Apples, ploughing, potato-planting, improving horses, boys in farmers' families, practical agriculture, and various other matters were discussed. A full report of the proceedings of the Club will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, last evening, with a view to organising a Hebrew Immigrants' Aid Society. Thomas H. Keesing, I. S. Isaacs, I. A. W. Kohn, M. Ellinger, P. J. Joachimsen, H. B. Herts, I. J. Salomon, A. Cohen, Rev. Dr. Gutheim, and Jacob Korn, constituted themselves a committee to solicit subscriptions for membership at $5 a year. It was agreed to organize permanently when the number of subscribers reaches 100.

The funds collected by the German Hospital Aid Society, of this City, for the benefit of that institution, from Sept. 29 last, when the Society organized, up to today, amount to $2,201 80.

The calendar in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Justices LEDWITH, DOWLING and BIXBY, was exceedingly light. Several light sentences were imposed. A boarding-house keeper, named CONRAD STERLING, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months for beating his wife.

Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH lectures to-morrow evening, at Cooper Institute, in aid of the Home for Friendless Women. The cause is a noble one, and the orator will doubtless have a large audience. He ought to.

Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday performed a marriage ceremony in room No. 13 New Court-house, between Mr. MORITZ ROSENTHAL and Miss ERNESTINE KELLER. The sum of one hundred cents was presented to Chief Officer JACOB VALENTINE, by the new-made husband, as a reward for his services in preparing for the ceremony and obtaining the marriage certificate.

At an early hour yesterday morning TIMOTHY O'KEEFE, aged eighteen, of No. 182 Washington-street, and JOHN DONIVAN, aged sixteen, quarrelled over a game of cards, and during the scuffle which ensued DONIVAN stabbed O'KEEFE in the face and back with a pocket-knife, inflicting severe wounds. DONIVAN succeeded in making his escape, and is still at large.

The new hotel, called the Mansion House, at Roselle, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.

Rev. HORACE COOK, with whom the public are well acquainted, has demanded a trial at the hands of the New-York East Conference, which assembled today, in the Seventh-street M. E. Church, in this City. He has employed an eminent lawyer, and will seek to excuse his crime by proving temporary insanity. The trial will be conducted privately before a committee, and not in open conference.

The New-York Stock Exchange voted yesterday in favor of erecting a new Exchange. The vote stood 180 for, and 141 against the proposition. The Governing Committee are instructed to procure a building, and will probably agree to the plan submitted last week by property-owners in the vicinity to erect a structure adjoining the present one.

Another examination was held before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of MORRIS S. HILL, charged with having embezzled about $30,000 from the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, Westchester County. The testimony failed to develop any new facts beyond what have already been published.

Gen. SHARP, the new United States Marshal for the Southern District, will be sworn into office today, giving bonds in the usual amount.

FREDERICK SCHAMM, a German, aged fifty-one, of Sixty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, who fell on the sidewalk on the 13th ult., and sustained a compound fracture of the leg, died at Bellevue Hospital of the injuries sustained.

BARTHOLOMEW MCCARTY, aged thirty-two, an Irishman, was arrested on Monday evening for intoxication and locked up in the Third Ward Station-house. Yesterday morning he was found dead in his cell.

Mr. PATRICK J. MEEHAN, whose attempted assassination recently caused so much excitement, is recovering at his home in Hudson City, and is able to move about. The ball has not yet been extracted.

The store of E. S. JAFFRAY & Co., on Broadway, was closed yesterday on account of the death of JOHN R. JAFFRAY, of London, the head of the London branch of the house.

A fire was discovered last night in the extension of No. 648 Eighth-avenue, occupied by ANDREW REISER for the storage of wines. A damage of $500 was occasioned on the stock; no insurance. Damage to building, $100; insured for $14,000 in the Kings County, Excelsior and Merchants'. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire was kept in the store.

BROOKLYN.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner JONES and a jury, into the death of THOMAS EAGAN, aged six months, the child of JAMES EAGAN, residing at Bond-street, near Butler. Dr. SHEPPARD deposed to the child having died from suffocation. The evidence of the parents was contradictory. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the infant, THOMAS EAGAN, came to its death by being smothered by either one or other of the parents, by which is to the jury unknown; said child being found dead by its mother on the morning of the 3d of April."

The total number of deaths for the week ending 4th April, is 158. Of these 31 have died of consumption, 16 of pneumonia, 7 of heart disease, 2 of typhoid fever, and 1 of small-pox. Of men there have been 27 deaths, of women 50, of boys 31, and of girls 50.

The fraudulent mortgage case of The United States vs. MERRICK and others, came up again before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. Mr. WHITBECK, who had persistently refused to produce the document, saved himself from committal by acceding to the final request of the Court. Various witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

The Democratic General Committee met last evening, but being evidently apprehensive of the ebullition that would probably have followed a general discussion, confined themselves to a few formal motions, and steadily ignored all questions of public interest.

About 11 o'clock yesterday evening an extensive fire occurred at the Oil Works, between India and Washington streets, Greenpoint E. D. Damage not yet ascertained.

In the case of GEO. JUDSON, charged with the embezzlement of money received for unpaid letters, Commissioner JONES has given a decision declaring that he must be held for trial before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, and must give bail accordingly.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, a convention of farmers was held in Jamaica, L. I., to take action in reference to the tax now being imposed upon them as produce brokers, which they believe to be illegal and unjust. There was an attendance of about four hundred, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted protesting against the tax.

The Episcopal Chapel recently erected at North Islip was lifted from its foundation during the late gale, and carried nearly two feet to the westward. The storm was particularly violent on Long Island, and did an immense amount of damage, particularly to the fruit trees.

W. B. WINIS, and HALLOCK and CLARK RAYNOR, of Manorville, charged with committing highway robbery upon the person of THOS. P. WALSH, of River Head, on Tuesday last, had an examination before Judge REID on Saturday. WINIS gave bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear at the next Court of Sessions, while HALLOCK and CLARK RAYNOR were committed in default of bail.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

JAMES LYNASEN, another of Poughkeepsie's missing men, has returned. He had been on a visit to a neighboring city.

JOHN MILLER, of Poughkeepsie, lately poisoned himself through carelessly mistaking a bottle containing alcohol and corrosive sublimate for a bottle of whisky, and drinking the contents. He is in a critical condition.

The moulders who are on a strike in Peekskill, some four hundred in number, have recently commenced to act energetically. On Monday scores of them watched all trains reaching Peekskill from New-York, and sent back all who arrived there from different points to go to work. They persuaded many return to Hebron for there. It is feared that trouble will ensue from the meetings.

In the Poughkeepsie Common Council, Monday night, a petition was presented, signed by a large number of prominent citizens, asking the Council to offer a suitable reward for the recovery of the missing men of the city, dead or alive. The petition was referred to the Finance Committee.

It is now stated that a man who kept a saloon in the basement corner of Main and Water streets, Poughkeepsie, left, four days after JAYCOX'S disappearance, for Europe, and that he left town in the middle of the night.

NEW-JERSEY.

The colored citizens of Newark have perfected their arrangements for celebrating, tomorrow, the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The day's rejoicings will be opened by the firing of five-minute salutes. A procession to move at 2 P. M. will be formed an hour earlier and pass through the principal streets of the city. In the evening a meeting, to be addressed by JOHN M. LANGSTON, of Ohio, will be held at the Rink.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the Republican City Convention, to be held on Thursday next, were held last night at the several places appointed by the Ward Committees. They passed off very quietly, the regular ticket being elected in most of the wards.

The roof of the brick building on Broad-street, Newark, owned by Mr. GREUNE, weighed down by an accumulation of snow and water, gave way at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The loss upon goods in the stores in it is estimated at $800.

While Constable HALL was on Sunday conducting to the Essex County Jail a man named HINES, who had been arrested as the instance of his cousin on a charge of rape and breach of promise to marry, he was assaulted and knocked down by a party of roughs, friends of the accused. The constable was finally rescued by two citizens, but his assailants made good their escape.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following nominations were sent in today: First Lieut. Alexander S. B. Keyes, unassigned, to the Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Nicholas D. Badger, of the Tenth Cavalry, to be list of unassigned officers on furlough; Second Lieut. B. J. Volkman to be First Lieutenant of Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. W. C. Farbust to be First Lieutenant of Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut. Donald McIntosh to be First Lieutenant of Seventh Cavalry.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 5.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A.M.	1 P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛
Consols for account	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅜	..	90⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	90⅜	..	90⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅜	..	89⅜
United States 10-40s	87	..	87
Ill. Central Railroad shares	114¾	..	114¾
Erie Railroad shares	21¾	..	21¾
Atlantic & Great Western	28	..	28

LONDON, April 5.—TALLOW easier, but not quotably lower. Calcutta LINSEED firm. Linseed OIL quiet and steady. TURPENTINE firm. Refined PETROLEUM firm, but not quotably higher.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—4½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened buoyant, increased in firmness, and closed with an upward tendency; Middling Uplands opened at 11¼d., and closed at 11¾d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11¾d., and closed at 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 2d inst., since our last report, have been 35,000 bales. TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is firm, and fair business is done at unaltered prices. BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, 7s. 11d. ₰ cental for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 3d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 17,800 quarters, of which 12,000 were American. Corn, 32s. ₰ quarter for European. PROVISIONS.—Lard, 66s. 6d. ₰ cwt. NAVAL STORES.—The market is quiet.

HAVRE, April 5.—COTTON opened active and firm; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 137f.; Low Middling to arrive, 122½f.

ANTWERP, April 5.—PETROLEUM opened quiet.

BREMEN, April 4—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed quiet and unchanged.

HAMBURG, April 4—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed fl